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FAVOURITE ROSES
AND
OTHER PLANTS
—1930—

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
EPPING, N.S.W.



Introduction to 1930 Catalogue

IN 1922 a new departure in catalogue standards in Australia was inaugurated by our firm, when descriptions giving the main faults, as well as the qualities, were first published. This step was considered very necessary as quite a number of roses which are considered worth while in England or the Continent developed serious faults in many parts of Australia. It was felt that to publish verbatim the original description was altogether misleading and not ethical.

It was realised also that every client was entitled to any expert knowledge the firm could supply which would help to prevent loss of time, inconvenience and disappointment caused by planting unsuitable varieties. As far as practicable these ideas have been put into operation and results achieved testify most emphatically that the average Rose purchaser greatly appreciates being taken into the growers' confidence.

Every sensible individual accepts the position that the perfect rose or plant is not yet available. As tastes differ enormously, any service rendered in aiding the planter to avoid disappointment by planting sorts free from what they consider objectionable factors must inevitably tend to raise the standard of Garden Craft.

Two years later (1924) a further innovation was introduced by which Australia was divided into Climatic Zones, in each of which the roses and plants definitely known to be successful were noted. This method has been before the public for years and it is felt that while not yet perfect, the idea is quite sound and has a very solid scientific basis. A great deal of investigation has been put into this question of suitability to climate and it is confidently asserted, that where followed out intelligently, this method will prevent much disappointment and failure.

Where there is any difficulty in knowing what to plant, in a given district, full recommendation will be cheerfully supplied on receipt of all particulars.

Clients desiring assistance in this direction, are asked to state class of soil, rainfall, elevation, local factors governing growth such as degree of frosts, etc., and in addition should state their preference for colours, types of blooms and any other features desired. If a list of varieties already growing is supplied recommendation will be made as to how the collection may be improved.

To summarise, the dominating feature in this catalogue is to ensure as far as possible, the success of our clients by helping them to avoid unsuitable sorts, by advising as to the best methods of treatment, and by supplying stock as free from defects as it is possible to produce.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1929 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue. This method may not find general approval as an alphabetical list makes it easier to find a given sort. In the new method, however, it brings all the very best varieties into a prominent position, and selection, particularly for a beginner, is made much

This Catalogue in a nutshell—Better Roses.

easier. Frequently we have handled orders made out for commencing a rose garden, and a list numbering 50 odd plants had been selected, which did not get beyond the first four letters of the alphabet. Success under these conditions is most remote. There is an added interest in the position a variety occupies in each year's sales; also there is something suspicious when growers universally begin to drop a variety, thus forcing it to the end of the list whence it may be easily discarded. The index simplifies the finding of any one sort, so that the objection to our method is outweighed by its advantages.

STOCK for 1930.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 200,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 100 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive.

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upward of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions, and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose

Every Rose has a fault.

descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

Previously Rose perfume was generally described by vague terms such as "fragrant," "perfumed," or "scented," but in view of the very great difference in quality and type, it was felt that some attempt at classification, no matter how elementary, should be adopted. The matter was treated at length in the 1926 catalogue, but a brief outline of the sections is given here to explain the description of each variety.

TEA SCENT.—Represented by varieties like Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Lilian Moore, Mrs. Dunlop Best, etc.

SWEET OR DAMASK SCENT.—Found in General MacArthur, Georg Arends, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Radiance, Rose Marie, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers varieties like Socrates (peach), Rosa bracteata (pear), Old Gold (clove), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Rosa moschata (musk), and many mixed fruity perfumes which require careful classification. It is to be hoped that this question will be followed up by Rose societies everywhere, and that one of the greatest charms of the Rose will receive the fullest recognition by grower and hybridiser alike.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted
as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"

and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—



PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce the highest quality of stock possible and special precautions are taken to keep plants free from disease and true to name. Price is a secondary consideration when compared to a client's success, and in our opinion it is preferable to increase prices to meet higher costs of production than to reduce standards of quality and reliability. The expenses to-day are three times more than those ruling 20 years ago, while prices have only increased a little more than half.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and 5 at 1/6 will be charged single rates. Similarly 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for 100 rates.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering, names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication from whom they come. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of, and the form in which remittances are made.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail, or other factors beyond our control.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is quite impossible to correctly estimate the number of plants of each variety required each season. Public fancy is extremely changeable in some respects, and where a stock of 500 plants of a given variety may be ample for some seasons, it may be far too many or too little for other years. Clients can help us materially if they will definitely state when ordering if some other variety may be substituted when any kind is sold out. Frequently when only those available are sent, a letter is received asking why we did not forward others in place of those not in stock. Occasionally criticism is received for sending substitutes, no matter how good they may be. It makes the position so simple when it is definitely stated, "Please do not substitute." If willing for us to send as good, or better sorts, please advise us on the order.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. To Eastern suburb clients, or those not handy to railway stations, parcels may be sent to the Railway Office at Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney. Where special parcel delivery is the best method, this should be stated on the order, otherwise all parcels travel quicker, and with more satisfaction to the nearest railway station. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer in the past two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue as soon as published, which is generally in March-April each year. It has been found, however, that the popularity of the publication is the cause of many failing to reach their proper destinations. It is asked that friends will make it widely known that failure to receive the regular copy does not indicate carelessness or indifference on our part. Extra copies are available for distribution to flower loving friends, and will be sent post free to all addresses forwarded. If a recipient has no use for the book, it is specially asked that it be passed on to someone who will be interested.

The information in the catalogue is carefully checked each year, and is freely given in the hope that it will help to produce Better Roses and Brighter Gardens.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque, while small amounts under 5/- may be forwarded in stamps. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—Visitors, whether purchasers or not, are always welcome at the nursery during business hours. The nearest entrance is situated within half-a-mile from Epping Railway Station, and may be reached via Cliff Road. This entrance is not available for car traffic, as there is only a footbridge across the creek. The western entrance is a little further away, but may be reached via Kent Street, and cars may drive right up to the office and packing sheds.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—After passing the ticket barrier turn to the right and follow the line down—

Always sign your name clearly.

hill as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right; after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees. Where any difficulty is likely to be experienced in finding the nursery, clients may engage a taxi at the station at a trifling cost.

The Nursery is positively closed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of horticultural interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake or comment on any variety's adaptability to special conditions.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908, and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS., LTD.,

Phones: Epping 11
Epping 1162

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Business Hours:

Week days: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Climatological Map of Australia

Most of the failures in planting Trees and Shrubs must be written down to the selection of unsuitable varieties for the particular climate in which the gardener operates. The same truth applies to Roses, for a variety may be a huge success in Adelaide and yet a positive failure in Sydney or Brisbane.

Through the wholehearted support of the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney the accompanying map has been drawn up indicating zones in which the climate variations are fairly equal and it may be accepted as a basic principle that where a plant is successful in one part of the zone there is no climatic bar to its success in other parts of the same zone. It is quite impossible to take the nature of the soil into account as this varies enormously even in the one garden. It is also possible to alter soil very considerably but climate is much more difficult and if varieties are selected suitable to climate the greatest barrier to success is overcome.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil varia-

Study the climate map carefully.

tions, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.



The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E," in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

A selection of suitable varieties may be made from the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, Johanniszauber, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady W. Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Madame H. Lustre, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Patience, Rhea Reid, Sensation, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Souv. de Maria de Zayas. **(CLIMBERS).**—Bardou Job, Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchers, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Antoine Rivoire, Colonel Dazier, Commonwealth, Countess of Gosford, Dainty, Dame Edith Helen, Dorina Neave, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Nellie Perkins, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Georg Arends, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Joseph Hill, Josephine Thomas, Konigin Carola, Lady Alice Stanley, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Lyon, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Second Weber, Maman Cochet, Marjorie Bulkeley, May

Wettern, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, My Maryland, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Hill, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Sunny South, Superb, Trilby, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Marcia Stanhope, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. MacKellar, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Adele Crofton, Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Golden Dawn, Golden Emblem, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Julien Potin, Lady Hillingdon, Mabel Morse, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Marion Cran, Mavis, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Sovereign, Sunburst, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. Constance, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechal, Niel, Mermaid.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Busybody, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Gorgeous, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Madame Edouard Herriot, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Talisman, The Queen Alexandra. **(CLIMBERS)**.—Clb. Madame Herriot.

Brisbane Zone “B”

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which “ball” in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf

If semi-double roses are disliked, avoid those so described.

diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The "Sunday Sun" some time ago asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best Roses. The following list was published:—

Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Hadley, Radiance, Penelope, Lady Hillingdon, F. K. Druschki, Madame A. Chatenay, George Dickson, Mrs. H. Stevens, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, K. A. Viktoria, J. J. L. Mock, Madame S. Weber, Rhea Reid, W. R. Smith, Lady Alice Stanley, Duchess of Westminster, Madame C. Soupert, Columbia, Alexander H. Gray, Perle des Jardins, Star of Queensland.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Royal Red, Sensation, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Templar. **(CLIMBERS).**—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Scorchers, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Annie Laurie, America, Commonwealth, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Pilgrim, Rapture, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Superb, Una Wallace. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. J. J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angelus, Konigin Luise, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard,* Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Holland Beauty, Mrs. Beckwith,* Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Mackellar, Natalie Bottner, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet,* Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Souv. of Stella Gray, Sovereign.* **(CLIMBERS).**—Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Marechal, Niel, Mermaid, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst.

*Only when on rich mineral soils.

Hobart Zone "H"

Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and subtropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

In addition we suggest the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Cuba, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, Gooiland Glory, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Patience, Red Radiance, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Warrior. **(CLIMBERS).**—Black Boy, Bardou Job, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Walter C. Clark, The Beacon.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Albert Pike, America, Annie Laurie, Briarcliff, Caroline Testout, Clovelly, Colonel Dazier, Columbia, Commonwealth, Comtesse de Castilleja, Dainty, Dainty Bess, Dorina Neave, Edith Nellie Perkins, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Gaiety, Gustav Grunerwald, Henrietta, Hilda, Isobel, Ivy May, Irish Elegance, James Walley, Josephine Thomas, John C. M. Mensing, Konigin Carola, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Marjorie Bulkeley, May Wettern, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Tom Smith, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Hill, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de S. Crette, Superb, Trilby, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, K.A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Adele Crofton, Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Cecil, Elegante, Emma Wright, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Florence L. Izzard, Georges Schwartz, Golden Dawn, Golden Gleam, Golden Ophelia, Gold Mine, Holland Beauty, Julien Potin, Lady Forteviot, Mabel Morse, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Norman Lambert, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sovereign, Sunburst, Sunstar, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Souv. de Claudius

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

Pernet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Mermaid, Wm. Allen Richardson.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Busybody, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Irish Fireflame, Lady Pirrie, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Lady Roberts, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. (**CLIMBERS**).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Golden Emblem, Mdme. Abel Chatenay, Mdme. Ed. Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Mrs. Bryce Allen, General MacArthur, Dame Edith Helen, Etoile de Hollande.

SECOND TWELVE.—Frau Karl Druschki, Hadley, Miss Marion Manifold, Los Angeles, Shot Silk, General Gallieni, Black Boy, Madame Butterfly, Bedford Crimson, Isobel, Emma Wright, Lady Battersea.

THIRD TWELVE.—Red Letter Day, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Sunburst, White Maman Cochet, Lord Charlemont, Mdme. Segond Weber, Joseph Hill, Laurent Carle, Betty Uprichard, Gorgeous, Wilhelm Kordes, Angele Pernet.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

GARDEN ROSES.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Red Letter Day, Frau Karl Druschki, General MacArthur, Hadley, Carine.

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Frau Karl Druschki, Lyon, White Maman Cochet, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. R. D. McClure, K. A. Viktoria, Yvonne Vacherot, Mrs. Mackellar, Duchess of Portland.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Miss Marion Manifold, Black Boy, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Excelsa, Bushfire, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, American Pillar.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Orleans, Borderer, Cecil Brunner, Maman Turbat, Tip Top.

In addition the following newer sorts are suggested:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Gooiland Glory, Hawmark Crimson, J. C. Thornton, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Sensation, Souv. de Georges Pernet. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Walter C. Clark, Countess of Stradbroke.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Colonel Dazier, Columbia, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dorina Neave, Edith Nellie Perkins, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gaiety, Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Koningin Carola, Lorraine Lee, Lucien Chaure, Mabel Turner, Mari Dot, Marjorie Bulkeley, Miss Rowena Thom, May Western, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. S. Paton, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Oliver Mee, Pilgrim, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Hill, Rose Marie, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Superb, Theresa Morley, Trilby, Una Wallace, Victor Wadilove. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Madame Jules Bouche, Marcia Stanhope, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Phoebe, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Adele Crofton, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Julien Potin, Lady Forteviot, Mabel Morse, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Sunstar, Golden Vision, Mermaid.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarf).—Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Duchess of York, Irish Fireflame, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Talisman. **(CLIMBERS).**—Madame Edouard Herriot.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Recent correspondence with an enthusiastic client shows that a section of country marked as mountainous in the south western corner of Western Australia would require careful investigation, as it hardly appears to come in the class indicated. Growers in this particular district could adapt the Melbourne and Adelaide lists to their particular requirements, making full allowance for the severity of frosts in winter in individual gardens.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double variety, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of competent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Etoile de Hollande, Madame Butterfly, Gustav Grunerwald, Una Wallace, Madame Edouard Herriot, Iona Herdman, Golden Emblem, Shot Silk, Mrs. Redford, Margaret D. Hamill.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Los Angeles, Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorchers, Bardou Job.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

In addition, the following have been proved quite satisfactory by Mr. J. W. Clegg, of Ballarat:—Lord Charlemont, Ivy May, Lord Fairfax, Betty Uprichard, Sunstar, Florence L. Izzard, Rev. Williamson, Duchess of Westminster, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Roselandia, Mrs. H. Winnett, John Henry, Lady Battersea, Padre, Los Angeles, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Molly Bligh, Lady Ashtown, Rose Marie, Golden Gleam.

Perth Zone "P"

The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

The "West Australian" conducted a plebiscite in April, 1929, and the following selection received the highest number of votes:—

FIRST TWELVE.

Hadley	K. A. Viktoria
Ophelia	Golden Emblem
Rev. F. Page Roberts	Lady Hillingdon
White Maman Cochet	Mrs. Herbert Stevens
Frau Karl Druschki	Black Boy
Madame Abel Chatenay	Hoosier Beauty

SECOND TWELVE.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank	Golden Ophelia
Dame Edith Helen	Rose Marie
Sunburst	Etoile de Hollande
Madame Butterfly	Penelope
Maman Cochet	Belle Siebrecht
Lord Charlemont	Shot Silk

THIRD TWELVE.

La France	Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Hugo Roller
Columbia	Mrs. Bryce Allen
Madame Segond Weber	Warrior
Lady Roberts	Betty Uprichard
George Dickson	Cloth of Gold

Rockhampton Zone "R"

In previous catalogues this zone has been included with Brisbane, but owing to the fact that a number of plants may be successfully grown in the more northern portion of the old division, and yet be unsuitable for the southern part, it has been decided to divide the section into two. The Rockhampton Zone will extend from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence extends, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—E. G. Hill, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Laurent Carle, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Red Radiance, Rhea Reid, Royal Red, Sensation, Star of Queensland, Templar, Warrior. **(CLIMBERS).—**Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Antoine Rivoire, Col. Dazier, Commonwealth, Dainty, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, John, C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Una

Never manure at planting time.

Wallace. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Radiance, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Natalie Bottner, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angelus, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Louise, Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Jules Bouche, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, White Ensign. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommended the following:—

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W. 1930 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

The placing of the roses indicates the order of preference, in which the committee responsible for the selection placed the roses.

The best 18 garden roses:—Etoile de Hollande; Radiance; Mme. Abel Chatenay; Rev. F. Page Roberts; Red Radiance; Rose Marie; Columbia; Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria; Frau Karl Druschki; Mme. Butterfly; Lady Hillingdon; Laurent Carle; Hadley; Mrs. George Shawyer; Mme. Second Weber; Mrs. Chas. J. Bell; Ophelia; Roselandia.

The second best 18 garden roses:—Mrs. Dunlop Best, Una Wallace, Richard E. West, White Maman Cochet, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Sunny South, Gustav Grunerwald, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Sensation, Maman Cochet, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Shot Silk, Mme. Jules Bouche, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Golden Dawn, Hoosier Beauty, Elegante.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

The best 12 decorative roses:—Sunny South, Irish Fireflame, Irish Elegance, K. of K., Betty Uprichard, Angele Pernet, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. A. R. Wardell, Lady Pirrie, Shot Silk, Red Letter Day and Salmon Spray.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochets.

The best 12 climbing roses:—Clb. Mme. Second Weber, Clb. Mme. Abel Chatenay, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Miss Marion Manifold, Black-boy, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. F. K. Druschki, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, and Clb. Perle des Jardins.

PILLAR ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant.

The best six pillar roses:—Walter Clark, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Siebrecht), Clb. Liberty, Clb. Mme. Butterfly, and Zephryne Drouhin.

THE BEST 6 CLIMBING POLYANTHA OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Excelsa, American Pillar, Tausendschon, Hiawatha, Emily Gray, Dorothy Perkins.

THE BEST 6 DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES:—Orleans, Ellen Poulson, Ideal, Mlle. Francisque Favre, Miss Edith Cavell, Alice Amos.

THE BEST 18 EXHIBITION ROSES:—Mrs. George Shawyer, White Maman Cochet, Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Edgar M. Burnett, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Clb. Belle Seibracht, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Konigin Karola, Sensation, Sachsengruss, Mrs. Lamplough, Ethel Somerset, Gloire de Chedane Guinnoisseau.

In addition the following are worthy of careful consideration:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Charles P. Kilham, Dr. Hawkesworth, E. G. Hill, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Lord Charlemont, Star of Queensland, Souv. de Georges Pernet. **(CLIMBERS).**—Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchers, The Beacon.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dorina Neave, Col. Dazier, Edith Nellie Perkins, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Frank W. Dunlop, Fascination, Freiburg II., Hilda, Ivy May, James Walley, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, May Wettern, Miss Rowena Thom, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Pilgrim, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Superb, Victor

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

Waddilove. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Jonkheer, J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW.—(Dwarfs).—Aspirant M. Rouyer, Feu Joseph Looymans, Golden Dawn, Julien Potin, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Mermaid.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, Konigin Louise, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, White Ensign. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

COPPERY SHADES.—Adele Crofton, Queenie Robinson, Talisman.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spots are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive

cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for



this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started, and by the time this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

Loose or deep planting.

Using manure at planting time.

Excessive watering.

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.

Heavy frost.

Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.

Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left

Humus is most important.

over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Sometimes valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. As the compounding of these chemicals requires skill to prevent waste it is better to purchase them ready mixed. Such a mixture may be procured from Messrs. Anderson & Co., Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney, or Messrs. Law, Somner Pty., Ltd., Block Place, Melbourne, Vic. It is sold under the name of the "National Rose Food," and has been thoroughly tested in many gardens and been proved by results. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

I am delighted with the roses (106) you sent me as not one has missed.—G.W.F., Godfrey Street, Boort, Victoria, 26/7/29.

I have received the case of Rose plants and am glad to be able to state that all the roses with one exception only are in excellent condition.—C.E.H.B., Queen's Road, Hong Kong, 15/10/29.

Roses received in splendid order. I must congratulate you on the growth and condition of same and the excellent manner in which they were packed. I have never seen better in my 25 years of rose growing.—A. G. de L., Vines Street, Blackburn, Victoria, 8/7/29.

Chemical Manure should supplement, not substitute.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*). — This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.



LEAF CUTTING BEE



DAMAGED LEAF



LEAF-NEST
FOUND IN CREVICES
OF WALLS OR FENCES

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should



The Rose Aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*).

1. Spray of Rose-bush attacked by aphid.
2. Larva of Rose Aphid.
3. Wingless female Rose Aphid.
4. Winged female Rose Aphid.

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

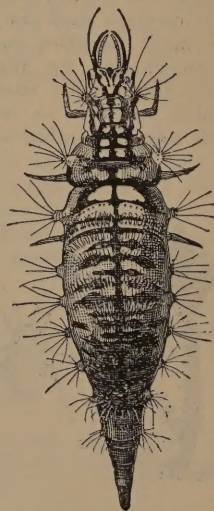
be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of the Aphides and Sooty Mould will not appear.

FRIENDLY INSECTS.

In order to simplify identification and prevent the killing of friendly insects the following illustrations are given. The information and drawings were supplied by the Government entomologist to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are accordingly made.



1.



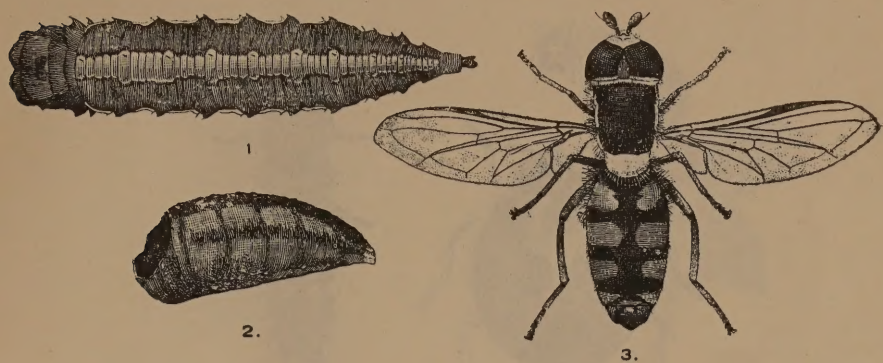
2.



3.

Life history of the Green Lace-Wing (*Chrysopa ramburii*). Enlarged three times. 1. Perfect insect. 2. The active larva. 3. The enclosed pupa with the cocoon, covered with the remains of dead scale insects. This insect also attacks aphids.

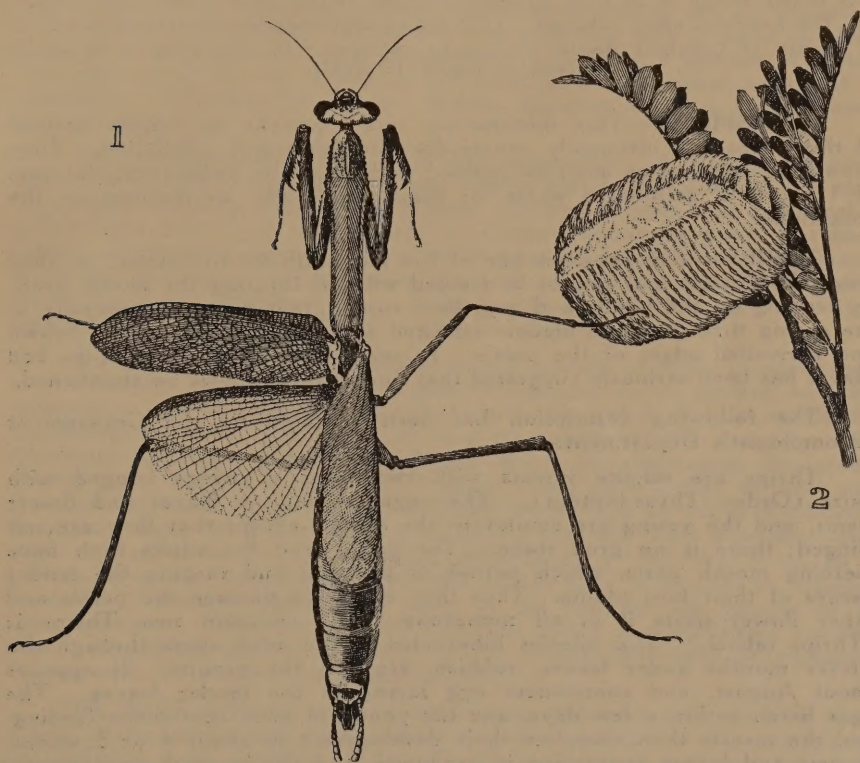
Protect all insect friends.



Life history of Syrphid or Hover Fly (*Psilopus sydneyensis*).

A deadly enemy to rose, peach, and other aphids.

1. Pale green larva. 2. Hard pupa case. 3. Perfect fly. (Much enlarged).



The large Brown Mantis (*Archimantis latistylus*). Natural size.

This insect and others of the same family are valuable friends as they attack moths, flies, and other insects. Some of the small varieties attack Aphids. The left wing is shown expanded, while the right is at rest.

1. Mature insect.
2. Egg case on Wattle tree.



The Spotted Ladybird Beetle (*Leis conformis*).

A deadly enemy to all kinds of aphids. Yellow orange colour with black spots.

5. The Ladybird much enlarged. (The figure above represents natural size).
6. Larva of Ladybird Beetle, also much enlarged. In this form it is also a valuable enemy to Aphids.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

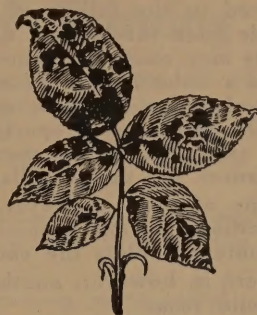
THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be abandoned.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "*Thrips tabaci*." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.



MILDEW



BLACK SPOT

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

DIE BACK.—Many growers have been exercised over some of their plants dying back, and have jumped to the conclusion that the plants are suffering from disease. This is far from the truth in many instances.

There is an intimate sympathy between roots and branches, and any injury to the feeding roots or reduction in the sap flow must be reflected in the amount of leaves required to elaborate the food sent up by the roots. Roots require oxygen for their proper functioning, and if by reason of excessive rain, over-watering or faulty drainage the soil becomes waterlogged the feeding roots are drowned. The immediate result may

Dying back is not always disease.

be noticed in the falling of some of the leaves, and later some of the stems die back for lack of nourishment. Heavy attacks by grubs eating the roots may cause the same trouble, while excessive drought will always result in a reduction in the amount of foliage a plant may carry. Dying back is also due to black spot injuring the leaves, which then fall off before the stems are properly nourished. The loss of the branches may then be expected. Frosts may also cause similar trouble by the expansion of the frozen sap in the cells of the branches.

None of these, however, should be considered as diseases, as once the conditions become normal the plants recover, and no further difficulty is encountered unless the causes responsible are repeated.

There is, however, another trouble due to bacterial disease known as "Gnomonia rosae."

It is described by one authority as attacking the vigorous shoots in the early spring. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Ultimately the whole stem becomes infected, and each successive shoot seems to be attacked in the same way until the plant succumbs. As soon as it is noticed, drastic pruning to healthy wood should be carried out, while painting the stems with Sulphuric Acid 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water is said to be effective. Always pour the Acid into the water and never reverse the process. The stems may also be painted with Condyl's Crystals, using $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 1 gallon of water.

DESTRUXOL.

A new and most effective spray for Aphis, Red Spider, Mealy Bug, all kinds of scale, and wax scale in particular.

This spray mixture may be termed an "all purpose" remedy, and its killing properties are due to the use of unusual and most effective chemicals. After thorough testing in our own Nurseries we confidently recommend this remedy as the best we have ever tried.

When opening the tin or stirring the mixture into water care should be taken not to inhale the fumes, as half of the action is as a fumigant.

Stir well, spray with as much power as possible and use the mixture in the hot part of the day for best results.

1 oz., 2/6; 2 oz., 3/6; 4 oz., 5/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 8/6; 1 pint, 13/6; 1 quart, 25/-. Postage extra.

1 oz. makes 5 gallons of spray and 1 quart 180 gallons.

DESTRUXOL EMULSION.

A spray for citrus and deciduous trees for control of scales, thrips, aphids, etc.

1 gallon, 8/6; 5 gallons, 7/3 per gallon; 15 gallons, 7/- per gallon; 30 gallons, 6/6 per gallon. Freight extra.

1 gallon makes 40 gallons of spray.

Thanks for sending such nice plants. I consider that they are worth the price of one dozen, please accept.—Mrs. N.N.L., Springwood, 15/8/29.

The 92 roses I got from you this year are all doing well. The second lot you sent me were planted under the worst climatic conditions that we have had for years, but owing to your plants being so sturdy they are all doing well.—R.A.L., Solicitor, Tumut, 22/7/29.

Safety first. Do not overprune.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the 1925 catalogue an article on Pruning, by Mr. W. H. Ifould, aroused so much interest that repeated requests for copies have exhausted the issue. In order to give beginners an idea of how pruning should be carried out, the main points are again outlined, and by means of illustration it is hoped to show how simple are the first steps.

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter cutting. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.

Prune vigorous growers lightly.

WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has

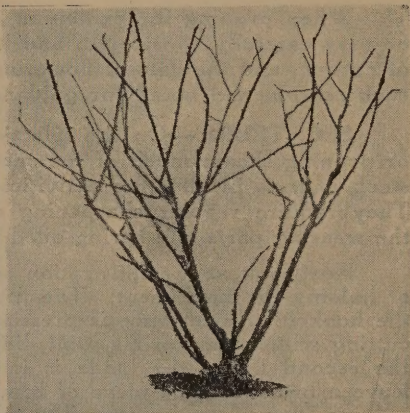


outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on page 46.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



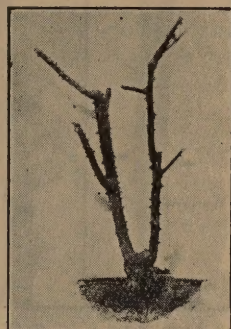
Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

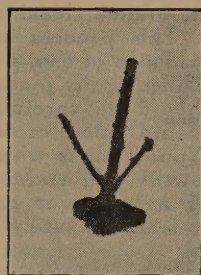
Your success is our first consideration.

All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.



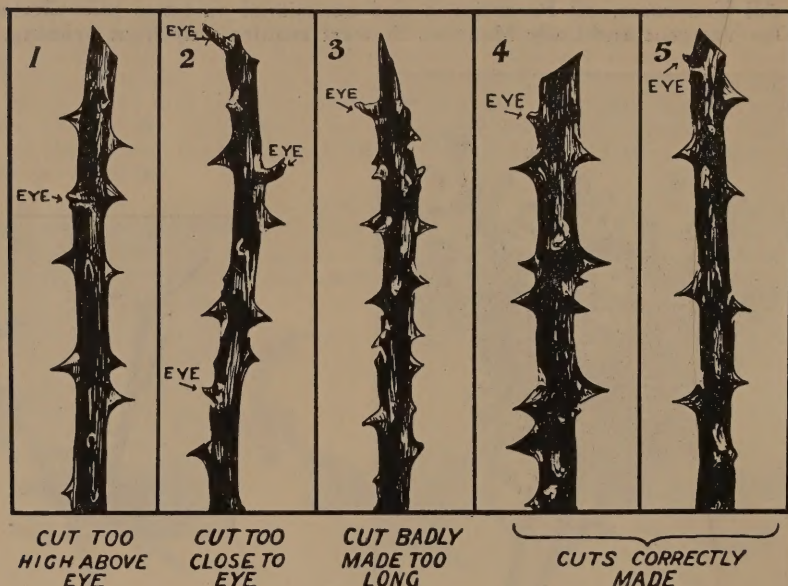
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down to two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Australia can produce new Roses. Why not?



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.

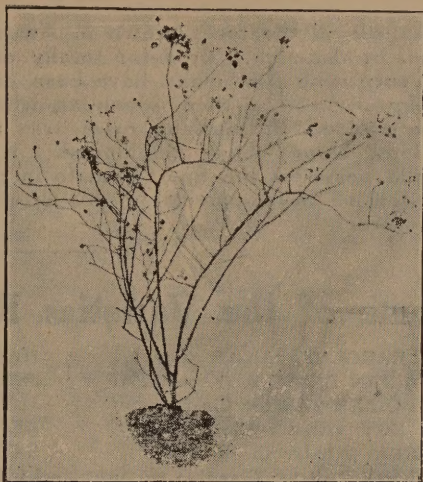


All-round excellence required for true progress.

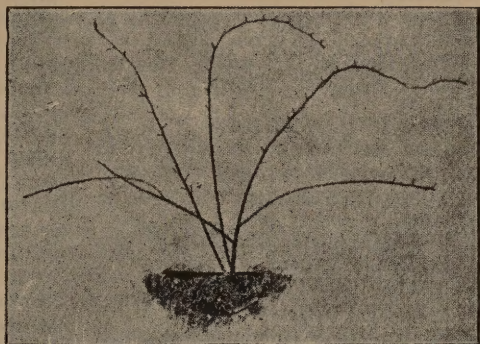
AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.



Unpruned.



Pruned.

I beg to acknowledge receipt in excellent order of five roses. Nowhere have I purchased such good plants as those with which you have supplied me this winter and the packing leaves nothing to be desired.—S.J.B., "Heston," Bagdad, Tasmania, 22/8/'29.

You will be pleased to know that all my new roses are doing well and I am just as pleased with them as I was with last year's order. Just at the time of writing you have the finest advertisement possible in Mr. H. E. Mofflin's garden. It beggars description. I estimate on any day he has upwards of 20,000 blooms of the most wonderful size and colour. As usual he carried all before him in our special Centenary Royal Show last week including a special Centenary Blue Ribbon. The champion rose of the show was Madame Segond Weber.—J.L.B., Darling-ton, W.A., 23/10/'29.

Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

Australian Raised Roses

Almost all the roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new roses, and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future.

Some of the Varieties Raised in Australia

AGNES BARCLAY (Alister Clark).	HARBINGER (Alister Clark).
AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).	JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).
BILLY BOILER (Alister Clark).	JOYCE FAIRY (Alister Clark).
BLACK BOY (Alister Clark).	KITTY KININMOUTH (Alister Clark).
BORDERER (Alister Clark).	LADY FAIRBAIRN (Alister Clark).
BUSY BODY (Alister Clark).	LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark).
CHERUB (Alister Clark).	MARY GUTHRIE (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).	MILKMAID (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING COMTESSE LA BARTHE (Lewis).	MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (Knight).	MRS. ALBERT NASH (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).	MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (Ardagh).	MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch).
CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).	NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING RADIANCE (H. J. Catt).	PEGGY BELL (Alister Clark).
CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.	PENELOPE (Williams).
COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (Alister Clark).	PINK HADLEY (Knight).
DAY DREAM (Alister Clark).	QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
EDITH CLARK (Alister Clark).	REFRESHER (Alister Clark).
E. N. WARD (Kershaw).	SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).	SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).	STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
GOLDEN DAWN (Grant).	SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark).
GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).	SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).	TRAVERSER (Alister Clark).
	VANITY (Halstead).

Six new varieties raised by Mr. Alister Clark are being listed this year for the first time. Full descriptions will be found in the Novelty pages.

DOROTHY MOLLISON
LADY SOMERS
MADGE TAYLOR

MRS. HUGH DETTMAN
MRS. NORMAN WATSON
JUDITH BLACK

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



Four Australian Roses have been honoured abroad.

New Roses, 1930

This year a new departure is inaugurated in that the raisers descriptions are omitted for the most part, and our own impressions are noted in place. Far too many importations are quite useless for Australian conditions and space in the catalogue is much too valuable to waste on unsuitable sorts.

In the case of Climbers, which do not flower the first year, and where varieties have been presented to various local societies, the raisers descriptions are used. In the latter case the plants are generally exclusively grown for such societies by other nurseries and we do not see the blooms until the season following dissemination.

Plants of new roses are ready from May to August and only dwarf worked stocks are available, as standards are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds.

BARONESS H. VON GEYR (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928).—Inside of petals pale pink, outside slightly deeper. Similar to Madame Abel Chatenay. Blooms are full and hold colour well; growth vigorous and branching with good foliage. Slight fruit scent. 5/- each.

BETTY SUTOR (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929).—Inside of petal flesh pink, outside deep pink after the style of Madame Abel Chatenay. The growth is vigorous and branching, while the plant appears to be free flowering. 60 petals. Well worth trying. 5/- each.

BONFIRE (Hby. Wich.) (Turbat, 1929).—Very vigorous climbing growth with light green foliage. Clusters of 20 to 25 dazzling scarlet double flowers. Flowers two weeks before Excelsa. Raisers abridged description. Not flowered yet. 5/- each.

CALEDONIA (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928).—A splendidly formed pure white, backed up by good growth and foliage. Unlike many of this colour, the blooms are richly perfumed. Recommended. 5/- each.

CANARY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929).—The buds are clear golden yellow, opening to canary yellow and paling to white in the last stages. In growth the plants resemble Shot Silk, but are more vigorous, while the flowers have the high pointed centre of the ideal show rose. Free blooming and very promising. 40 to 50 petals. 5/- each.

CHRISTOPHE WEIGAND (H.T.) (Weigand, 1929).—Outside of petals pale pink, inside flesh white. The flowers are large, full and of good shape. Good growth and foliage. 40 petals. Tea perfume. Promising. 5/- each.

CLIMBING EVA TESCHENDORFF (Clb. Mult.) (Op. de Beeck, 1926).—A climbing sport of the dwarf white flowered multiflora of this name. Very vigorous growth and producing quite large flowers, for the type, in large trusses. 5/- each.

CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Clb. Per.) (Armstrong, 1928).—A vigorous climbing sport from the well known dwarf. No further description should be necessary. This rich yellow climber should prove a welcome addition to A.P.M. zones. 5/- each.

CLIMBING MRS. HENRY BOWLES (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1929).—Another vigorous climbing sport from a well known dwarf. The blooms are of good shape, but lose their pink colour quickly, becoming harsh and unpleasing. It is recommended for exhibitors only, as climbing sports invariably produce better blooms than the dwarf parents. 5/- each.

- CLIMBING MRS. HENRY MORSE (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929).**—Still another vigorous climber from a high class dwarf variety. The beautiful rose vermilion blooms are of perfect formation and the variety will be invaluable to the exhibitor. Recommended. 5/- each.
- CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.) (Western Rose, Co., 1928).**—In the last two years fully 20 different climbing sports have been tested. Without hesitation we declare this variety and Climbing Rose Marie to be unexcelled. In this particular instance quite a new colour is provided in yellow climbers, and we predict a great future for this variety. Highly recommended. 5/- each.
- CLIMBING WILLOWMERE (Per.) (Mermet, 1924).**—Another welcome climbing sport providing new colour in the climbing section. Like the parent the colour is shrimp pink, while the formation of the flowers is good. 5/- each.
- CONQUEROR (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929).**—Inside of petals saffron yellow, outside lightly flushed orange, fading to pale yellow as the flower ages. Growth strong. This variety is of pernetiana origin, and will probably do better in a cool climate. 15 petals. 5/- each.
- DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929).**—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium so far, while the petals average 24. Recommended as a decorative. 5/- each.
- DOROTHY MOLLISON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1930).**—No rose could be more free, as every shoot carries a flower of splendid dark crimson, well held on a healthy bush. This rose makes a splendid bedder, continuously in flower and making a shapely bush. Presented to the N.R.S. of Victoria by the raiser. 3/6 each.
- DR. HEINRICH LUMPE (H.T.) (Berger, 1928).**—Large, full blooms of light rose pink produced on moderately vigorous plants. 5/- each.
- E. G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928).**—Dazzling scarlet deepening to deeper red as it develops. At the base of the petals there is a distinct orange glow, which adds to the beauty of the flowers. The blooms are full and the growth vigorous. In the last few years we have tested many varieties, but E. G. Hill has given better promise than any other for this climate as a dual purpose garden and exhibition rose. 5/- each.
- E. PEMBERTON BARNES (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1929).**—Pale salmon blooms of good size and formation freely produced on vigorous plants. Suitable for exhibition and garden. 65 petals. 5/- each.
- FANCY (Per.) (Van Rossem, 1929).**—Inside of petals deep rose pink, outside flesh shading to pink at edges. Growth and foliage good. The centre petals are sometimes mis-shapen. 25 petals. 5/- each.
- FELICIA (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1928).**—A perpetual flowering cluster rose with china pink blooms shaded yellow at centre. The blooms are two to three inches across, borne four to six in a truss, and in addition to an attractive colour are wonderfully perfumed with a sweet musk scent. Highly recommended. 5/- each.
- FLAMINGO (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929).**—Buds geranium red, opening to large blooms of rosy cerise. Growth and foliage good, with free branching habit. 20 to 36 petals. Pernetiana origin in the background. Worth a trial in all zones except B. and R. 5/- each.
- FRAU E. WEIGAND (Per.) (Weigand, 1928).**—Deep golden yellow, with

E. G. Hill and Talisman are good.



TALISMAN.

A Sensation in Fancy Coloured Roses.

See page 38

NORA CUNNINGHAM.

DAY DREAM.

SCORCHER.



AUSTRALIAN ROSES IN AMERICA.

These photographs were taken from plants sent to Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1927, and are reproduced by courtesy of Dr. J. Horace McFarland, to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are made.

inside of petals striped red fading to light yellow. Centre crowded and confused. Growth good. 60 petals. 5/- each.

FRAU MARGARET OPPENHEIM (Per.) (Felberg Leclerc, 1928).—Deep carmine, with golden centre as the flower opens. The buds are long and pointed, and open to a loose decorative bloom of 12 to 20 petals. Very attractive. Growth and foliage good. 5/- each.

GLADYS BENSKIN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929).—Salmon pink, suffused yellow, with a deeper yellow at centre. Upright growth, moderately vigorous, good foliage. An attractive Garden Rose. Looks very promising. 36 to 52 petals. 5/- each.

GWYNETH (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1928).—Rich, clear yellow, fading slightly. Growth and foliage good. The centre of the blooms show prominent stamens, and altogether it is a very attractive variety. Less than six years ago (1923) Easlea sent out a dwarf polyantha under the same name and the present case of duplication is as regrettable as it is inexcusable. Pernetiana. 5/- each.

HELEN FOX (H.T.) (Buatois, 1928).—A deep, golden yellow, which fades to cream as the bloom opens. Blooms show an occasional green centre. Medium growth and good foliage. 25 petals. 5/- each.

HON. VIOLET DOUGLAS PENNANT (H.T.) (Bees., 1927).—The colour on outside of petals is peach and salmon; inside cream shaded pink. A beautifully coloured and well shaped flower, with strong growth and good foliage. 40 petals. Tea scent. Stock limited. 5/- each.

IRIS PATRICIA GREEN (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1928).—Cherry red, with long pointed buds, opening to a loose flower. The colour at first is good, but fades rather early. Plants are of strong growth, with healthy foliage. Flowers are sweetly perfumed, with 25 to 36 petals. 5/- each.

JARVISBROOK (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1928).—A pretty decorative type of pale salmon, with a distinct yellow base, reaching half-way up the petals. Pernetiana breeding is apparent. Growth medium, foliage good. 15 petals. 5/- each.

JOAN CANT (H.T.) (Cant., 1929).—Outside of petals pink, with inside salmon. The blooms are full and pointed, and slightly fragrant. This rose has not an outstanding colour, but has possibilities as an exhibition rose. 50 to 60 petals. 5/- each.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1929).—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. Stock limited. 5/- each.

JOY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1929).—Deep salmon red, opening to rose colour, suffused with salmon red. A very attractive colour. The plants are of medium growth, and show a slight tendency to die-back, due to pernetiana origin. 25 petals. 5/- each.

JUDITH BLACK (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930).—A very distinct free flowering healthy rose of great colour, being very rich, dark red, flushed with crimson and sweetly scented. Wherever planted at Glenara it has been a success, and is always attractive. 5/- each.

JULES GAUJARD (Per.) (P. Ducher, 1928).—A splendid variety of a bright lilac rose colour, with good growth and free branching habit. We have no hesitation in recommending this rose, especially where pernetianas are at home. Fruit scent, 50 petals. 5/- each.

JULIE STRAHL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928).—The buds are of light nasturtium red, and turn to peach pink as the flower opens. Growth strong

with good foliage. Blooms are large and of a clear carmine colour, and branching. A pretty decorative. Strong tea scent. 15 to 18 petals. 5/- each.

KATHERINE COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1927).—A vigorous and bushy variety producing light red blooms after the type of Francis Scott Key. The flowers are large and full, but have little perfume. 5/- each.

LADY LESLIE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929).—Scarlet carmine, highly suffused saffron yellow. Foliage and growth are good. 30 petals. Useful as a garden or decorative rose. 5/- each.

LADY SOMERS (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930).—A clear, flesh pink rose of good form and habit, every shoot bearing flowers that charm every one that has seen it. Should be planted in groups, a particularly fine cut flower of great refinement. Presented to the N.R.S. of Victoria by the raiser. 3/6 each.

MADAME GEORGES PETIT (H.T.) (Ketten, 1928).—Light crimson, fading to bright cerise. Growth and foliage good, but blooms are inclined to blue a little. Blooms freely. Sweet scent, 35 petals. Worth a trial as a garden rose. 5/- each.

MADAME HENRI QUENILLE (H.T.) (P. Ducher, 1928).—Salmon rose, with yellow shading at base of petals, the colour fading to a pretty shell pink as the blooms open. The growth is vigorous and branching, and carries a glossy green foliage. We do not hesitate in recommending it as one of the best this year. Strong tea perfume. 20 to 30 petals. 5/- each.

MADGE TAYLOR (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930).—A very fine, large, deep cherry pink, carrying large buds, which open into full flowers of good form. The growth is strong, and flowers are produced freely. Although the stock of this rose is limited, it is being issued on account of the admiration showered on it at the last Melbourne Spring Show. 5/- each.

MARCELINE (H.T.) (Buatois, 1928).—Colour is deep pink to lake, with a suggestion of a purplish tint on the outer petals. A good grower, with moderate foliage and wonderful sweet fruit scent. 40 petals. 5/- each.

MARGUERITE CHAMBARD (H.T.) (Chambard, 1928).—Cochineal carmine. An attractive colour that holds well. The blooms are large, of good texture and sweetly perfumed. The bush is vigorous, with small resistant foliage. Good. 5/- each.

MERVROUW DR. L. CROBACK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928).—Colour is cochineal carmine. Plants are of vigorous and branching habit, with splendid foliage. 42 petals. Worth trying as a garden rose. 5/- each.

MRS. HUGH DETTMAN (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930).—A pillar rose of great refinement and taking colour, being a bright apricot yellow that opens well, and is particularly healthy and attractive. Presented to the N.R.S. of Victoria by the raiser. 3/6 each.

MRS. JOHN BELL (H.T.) (John Bell, 1929).—A very rich, attractive colour of cochineal carmine, with lighter shading at base of petals. Growth is sturdy and plants free flowering. We have had this rose under observation since last Autumn, and recommend it as one of the best. 5/- each.

MRS. NORMAN WATSON (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930).—This beautiful rose is most decorative and effective, the flowers are extra large, and

Australian Roses are attracting attention.

are deep cherry pink. It makes a showy pillar rose, or can be kept as a large bush and should make a fine Standard. Presented to the Geelong Horticultural Society. Dwarf. 3/6 each.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929).—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. Very promising. 5/- each.

PALOMA FALCO (Per.) (P. Dot, 1928).—A pretty rosy coral shade. Flowers are full and carried erect. Growth is medium, while the foliage is liable to black spot. Only recommended where pernetianas do well. 5/- each.

PERFUME (H.T.) (Marriott, 1929).—As the name indicates, this rose has a very rich, sweet scent. The colour in the bud is fiery red, fading to light red as the flower opens. Growth is medium, with good resistant foliage. Good. 15 petals. 5/- each.

PORTADOWN BEDDER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929).—Outside of petals orange yellow, centre deep apricot. As the flower expands, the colour is golden yellow, with pinkish apricot edging. Medium growth of a bushy habit. A beautiful decorative. Fruit scent. 30 to 35 petals. 5/- each.

PORTADOWN IVORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929).—A rose showing very early promise. The colour in bud is creamy yellow, fading to a very clear white as the bloom becomes open. The growth and foliage are both good. Light damask perfume. 25 petals. Recommended. 5/- each.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1928).—This is a seedling from Etoile de Hollande X., K. of K., and the characteristics of both parents are quite evident. Colour is scarlet crimson and holds very well. Strong, upright growth, and good resistant foliage. A better grower than K. of K. A good night colour. Recommended as a decorative. 5/- each.

PROMISE (Clg. H.T.) (F. Cant., 1929).—A single salmon pink rose, with large clusters of yellow stamens. Not flowered yet. 5/- each.

SCHWABENLAND (H.T.) (Pfitzer, 1928).—A very full rose with a lovely shade of crimson carmine, with the outer petals slightly lighter at times. Should be an acquisition to show growers and Brisbane climate. Growth is vigorous and plants free blooming. Blooms last quite a long time. 80 to 90 petals. 5/- each.

SOUV. DE PIERRE GUILLOT (Per.) (Guillot, 1928).—Colour in bud is coppery salmon with yellow base, fading to light salmon carmine as the flower opens. Growth vigorous and branching, with good foliage. Attractive colour, but not very full. 22 petals. 5/- each.

SOUV. DE PIERRE KETTEN (H.T.) (Ketten, 1928).—Colour on outside of petals is rose, inside hydrangea pink. Very shapely, although not over full. Growth and foliage healthy. Sweetly scented, 25 petals. Recommended. Stock is limited. 5/- each.

SUNSHINE (Poly.) (Cutbush, 1928).—Buds are orange, with red markings, and fade to a pale salmon as blooms age. Dwarf grower of a striking colour. 5/- each.

SWANSDOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929).—Has a creamy centre, with outer petals white. In advanced blooms the colour is pure white, with

Climbing Souv. de Claudius Pernet is most vigorous.

long, attractive petals of strong texture. Good, healthy growth and free flowering. Worth a trial. 5/- each.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929).—A very fine and attractive Gold Medal rose that is quite distinct. Scarlet, pink, copper and gold are all to be found in the glorious shadings. At its best it is the most outstanding variety we have tried for many years. As the blooms age the colours fade, but generally are still attractive as decorative flowers.

The blooms are most variable in colour, and it would almost appear sometimes as if the plants exhausted their supply of colour pigments, for occasional flowers are yellow or almost white. Just when the mind is made up that the variety is not true to name the normal colour re-appears, and criticism turns to praise. It is quite impossible to portray all the moods of this rose in one illustration, but growers may expect both lighter and darker flowers than those indicated in the colour plate.

The plants are vigorous in growth, with no sign whatever of dying back after two years' trial. In addition, the blooms are sweetly scented. Trial in B. & R. should be conducted in the light of an experiment, but elsewhere the variety is highly recommended. 5/- each.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929).—Well shaped blooms of carmine crimson. Some blooms show divided centre. Growth and foliage both good. Strong tea. 5/- each.

The following novelties imported 1929-30 have so far not come up to expectations in this climate. They may be supplied if desired for trial, but do not carry any recommendation:—

- Cilly Michel (H.T.), Felberg Leclerc, 1928.
- Dr. A. Wibbett (Per.), Leenders, 1928.
- Felix Laporte (H.T.), Buatois, 1928.
- George Dakin (H.T.), Burbage, 1928.
- George Howarth (H.T.), Bees., 1928.
- Grafin M. Schaffgotch (H.T.), Muhle, 1928.
- Hans Billert (H.T.), Billert, 1928.
- Henry Ford (H.T.), Deverman, 1927.
- Helen Robinot (H.T.), Sauvageot, 1928.
- J. Bohm (H.T.), Bohm., 1928.
- La Marechal Petain (H.T.), Sauvageot, 1928.
- Les Amis de Lille (Per.), Ketten, 1928.
- Madame A. Lerche (H.T.), Bernaix, 1928.
- Madame Charles Allizon (H.T.), Schwartz, 1928.
- Madame Francois Hot (H.T.), Bernaix, 1926.
- Madame Gustave Soupert (H.T.), Soupert & Notting, 1928.
- Marquise de Barbentaine (Per.), Fugier, 1928.
- Margaret Annie Baxter (H.T.), Smith, 1928.
- Marion Horton (H.T.), Bees., 1928.
- Souv. de Capitan Cremona (H.T.), Bernaix, 1928.
- Souv. of the Old Rose Garden (H.T.), B.R. Cant., 1929.
- Teschendorff Jubilee (Poly.), Teschendorff, 1928.
- Windsor (H.T.), Chaplin, 1928.
- Yellow Los Angeles (H.T.), Mount, 1927.

Talisman is a gem.

New Roses, 1929

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of over one hundred and thirty varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favorable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/6 each, 28/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

ADELE CROFTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), 3.—Deep saffron yellow flushed reddish old rose fading to pale sulphur yellow. 20 petals. A pretty decorative. Recommended.

ADVOCATE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), 3.—Rich crimson red, deeply veined and shaded darker crimson with a brightened zone at the base of each petal. A weak inbred variety subject to all the diseases in the calendar. Cannot recommend.

ALBERT PIKE (H.T.) (Vestal, 1927), 3.—Rich glowing cerise with peach flush at times. The flowers are borne on long strong stems and are continuously produced. Very shapely and full. Fruit Scent.

ALEXANDER MARGHILOMAN (H.T.) (Arpad Muhle, 1927), 3.—Strong growth, double flowers large creamy white with splendid orange pink centre.

ANGEL GUIMERA (Per) (P. Dot, 1925), 2.—Delicate yellow changing to white and tinted with carmine when opening. The blooms are of medium size, double and sweet scented while the growth is moderate. 25 petals.

APELES MESTRES (Cib. Per.) (P. Dot, 1926), 5.—A fine yellow climber of perfect form and long duration. 20 petals.

AUGUST NOACK (H.T.) (Kordes, 1928), F.3.—In every respect a real unaltered Columbia, except colour, which is cerise. It is considered by the raiser to be the best of three red sports of this variety.

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), 3.—True to its name this rose never seems to rest. No rose could be more free as every shoot carries a shapely bud of rich orange yellow. The bush is compact and the flowers well held. The foliage is abundant and healthy. It makes an ideal bedding rose and should be massed. It is at its best in Autumn and into deep winter when its colour is most striking. Recommended for bedding.

CHERRY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1928), 2.—Sunflower yellow on the outside and on the inner side bright rose heavily veined a deeper shade of rose. As the flowers grow and expand, the inner surfaces of the petals turn brilliant carmine pink flushed yellow. The habit of growth is low and the leaves are lost early tending to produce dying back.

CLIMBING BETTY (H.T.) (H. J. Hohman, 1926), 6.—Coppery rose shaded yellow. A grand sport of this popular old variety.

Inferior sorts have been omitted.

- CLIMBING CONSTANCE** (Cib. Per.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety identical in every respect but growth. The golden yellow flowers will be a new shade in climbing varieties.
- CLIMBING HADLEY** (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927), F.6.—The flowers are identical with the parent in rich crimson colour and sweet fragrance while the very vigorous climbing habit shows the sport has been firmly fixed and may be depended upon to give satisfaction in respect of climbing growth. Highly recommended.
- CLIMBING RED RADIANCE** (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. A vigorous climbing sport will be very welcome in New South Wales where all the Radiance family are so popular as it supplies quite a new colour in climbing roses.
- CLIMBING ROSE MARIE** (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best.
- CLIMBING SOUV. DE GÉORGES PERNET** (Per.) (J. Pernet-Ducher, 1927), 6.—A climbing sport of vigorous growth and very free flowering character producing large blooms of rich orient red colour similar to the parent variety. A valuable acquisition. Highly recommended.
- CLIMBING WILHELM KORDES** (H.T.) (Wood & Ingram, 1928), 5.—A grand climbing form of this very popular rose which may be relied upon to become a great favourite. The colour is capucine red on a yellow ground gradually toning to yellow striped red. Highly recommended for climates where Pernetianas thrive.
- COLONEL DAZIER** (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1927), F.3.—Growth vigorous and free branching; flowers large, full and well formed, opening well in all weathers. Colour rosy white, reverse of petals bright rose. Very floriferous with an old rose scent.
- DAVID DODD** (H.T.) (J. W. Vestal & Son, 1928), 3.—Bud well shaped, borne on long strong stems. This variety is very similar to E. G. Hill. 5/- each.
- DIANA CANT** (H.T.) (R. B. Cant & Sons, 1928), 2.—Pointed bloom of medium size, double, high centred, very lasting, moderate fragrance, carmine red flushed orange at base of petals, borne several together on long average strength stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease resistant. Growth moderate, upright, bushy. 20 petals. Colour truly novel.
- DIRECTOR RUBIO** (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuous produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-double with very large petals.
- DISTINCTION** (Dwf. Poly) (E. Turbat, 1927), 2.—A fixed sport from the fine variety "Joseph Guy." Rose neyron pink passing to deep rose pink with brighter centre. Good colour but trusses are not large.
- DR. HAWKESWORTH** (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1927), F.3.—Growth vigorous and mildew proof foliage. Flowers medium size. Colour rich crimson

Climbing Rose Marie is a rampant grower.

shading to deep maroon. Very fragrant. Splendid colour quality. Somewhat like Hoosier Beauty at its best.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.) (A Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Very promising and well worth a trial.

EDWARD MIGNOT (H.T.) (J. Sauvageot, 1927), 2.—Flower large, full and globular; crimson carmine, reverse of petals amaranth. Growth moderate and with dark green foliage. 20 petals.

EUROPA (H.T.) (Keesen Dzn., 1927), F.3.—A Dutch sport of Columbia and described as true in every respect to the parent except that the colour is a dark pink or light red.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1927).—Rosy cerise shaded yellow. A good bedder. 32 petals. Very promising. Good growth and very free. Recommended.

FRANC LEDDY (Dwf. Poly) (G. de Ruyter, 1927), 2.—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.

FRANK NEAVE (H.T.) (H. Morse, 1927), 2.—This new yellow rose comes with a good reputation. Good habit. Shapely flowers. Fairly full. Good colour. Very free. 30 petals. Glossy foliage. Very promising.

GLENN DALE (H.W.) (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1927), 6.—A vigorous hardy climber. Large lemon flowers fading to white, borne singly and in clusters of up to 15 semi-double blooms. Recommended.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.4.—A very vigorous growing seedling raised from Elegante and Ethel Somerset. The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is most vigorous with clean distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. Though recommended primarily as a garden rose Golden Dawn is capable of producing exhibition blooms of a very high order. The average number of petals is 45, while the blooms are richly tea scented.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that the colour is very variable while for exhibition blooms it is not advisable to heavily force as the flowers then come misshapen.

In 1928 Golden Dawn won the £10 prize as the best seedling rose in the New South Wales National Rose Society Competition. In September, 1929, the National Rose Society, England, awarded it a Certificate of Merit, while the Horticultural Society of New South Wales, in December, 1929, presented Mr. P. Grant with the highest award (Baptist Silver Medal) the Society may bestow.

All the plants of this variety are sold under the condition that they are for Australian and New Zealand use only and must not be directly or indirectly forwarded to either Europe or America. See colour plate.

GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927).—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshadowed with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet.

- HEINRICH EGGERS (H.T.)** (Kordes, 1928).—A medium sized bloom of carmine pink. In the bud stage there is a distinct yellow flush, but this is lost as the bloom ages. The flowers are double and, like many of Pernetiana origin, are rather short in the petal.
- HILDA (H.T.)** (R. B. Cant, 1928), 2.—Flower very large, globular, very double, extremely lasting, slightly fragrant, bright carmine, inner petals light pink, borne several together on long stem. Foliage sufficient, leathery, disease resistant. Growth vigorous. 80 petals. Like a double Betty Uprichard but the colour is inclined to get hard on old blooms.
- IRISH CHARM (H.T.)** (S. McGredy, 1927), 3.—Rich golden apricot passing to a delicate blush pink. Highly esteemed in America where this rose was distributed last year. 25 petals. Very promising.
- JAMES GIBSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Sons, 1928), 3.—An attractive bright red colour which is discounted by weak foliage liable to fall early. Must improve to remain in list.
- JOHANNISZAUBER (H.T.)** (M. Tantau, 1926), 2.—Flower medium size, full and long lasting. The colour is dark red of a quality which does not blue or burn. The plant is fairly vigorous and branching, while the blooms are continuously produced throughout the year. Faint perfume only.
- JOYCE FAIREY (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1929), 5.—A very strong bush or pillar rose of vivid red that does not fade. The foliage is healthy and ample and the flowers are scented. A fine companion to Paul's Scarlet, but the flowers are much larger, sweeter and a softer tone and continue to appear.
- JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.)** (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 3.—Bud large, long pointed, crimson. Flower large, double (35 petals), full open, lasting slightly fragrant, brilliant scarlet, borne about three together on long stem; drop off cleanly. Foliage abundant, medium size, dark bronzy green, glossy, disease resistant, very vigorous growth.
- JULIEN POTIN (Per.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. Recommended.
- KONIGIN LUISE (H.T.)** (Weigand, 1927), 3.—Colour white with an occasional greenish tinge. The raisers describe this as a greatly improved "Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria" and a rose with a great future.
- LADY FAIRBAIRN (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1928), 3.—The colour is a beautiful lively pink and the flower is well formed and held on stiff upright stems. It lasts well when cut and is quite distinct. The foliage is ample and healthy, the bush is compact and the habit is ideal for bedding.
- LADY FORTEVIOT (Per.)** (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1928), 2.—Brilliant orange on the inner face, with a bright canary yellow base, the back of the petals being paler and inclined to apricot. 25 petals which are lighter than Angele Pernet. Larger petals and promising very well where Pernetiana thrive.
- LI BURES (Per.)** (P. Dot, 1928), F.2.—The plant is of medium growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals.

Mari Dot is a beautiful Pernetiana.

- LILLIAN GOMEZ-MENA** (Cib. H.T.) (Chambard, 1927), F.5.—Semi-climbing, possessing great vigour. Bud long, egg shaped. Flower large, full and opening well, carmine shaded cream. Very floriferous and a new colour in climbing roses with delightful fragrance. 45 petals.
- LOCARNO** (Dwf. Poly) (De Ruyter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- MADAME ROGER DOUINE** (Per.) (L. Reymond, 1926), 3.—Brilliant crimson red shaded vermilion; does not fade, large full flowers, very vigorous with fine mildew proof foliage. Promising.
- MARI DOT** (Per.) (Pedro Dot, 1927), F.2.—Growth moderate with glossy green foliage. Flowers large, full, egg shaped, opening well in all weathers. Delightful fragrance. Colour crushed strawberry shading to pale lilac rose. A very beautiful colour and worth full points for this quality. 30 petals.
- MARGARET SPAULL** (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1928), 2.—Delicate orange with faint lilac markings. The blooms are scented and freely produced. This variety has been named "The Inconstant Nymph." Very promising, but only moderate growth. 30 petals.
- MARGARITA RIERA** (Per.) (P. Dot, 1924), 2.—Salmon old rose with yellow base. Flowers medium size, double, globular and lasting well. Borne singly on long strong stem. The growth is vigorous with small shiny foliage while the flowers are freely produced.
- MAY WETTERN** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), 3.—The outer side of the petals passes from deep rose to rosy pink and finally to bright rose. The bloom is of moderate fulness having immense deep wide petals of solid texture, their formation making a beautifully built, exceptionally long high pointed conical flower. Like Madame A. Chatenay, but declared to be an improvement.
- MISS ROWENA THOM** (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1928), 3.—Bud very large, long pointed, flower enormous, full double, opens perfectly; colour a blending of fiery rose and rosy mauve together with old gold, long, strong stems. Growth exceptionally vigorous, upright, profuse, continuous bloomer all season. Very promising indeed.
- MRS. ALBERT NASH** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1929), F.3.—This rose is indeed a real red that holds its colour. Most free, perpetual and sweet on upright stems of good length. The form is good and slightly incurved. The bush is well shaped and vigorous.
- MRS. HERBERT DOWSETT** (Per.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928), 2.—A deeper coloured "Los Angeles." A fixed sport that is a great improvement. Recommended where Pernetianas thrive. Dies back badly on the Coast.
- MRS. JOHN WHICHER** (Cib. H.T.) (Boston Rose Farm, 1928).—This variety was sent out in England in the autumn of 1928 and reached here the following year. As it was a climber it did not flower and was sent out in all good faith as being a distinct variety. We have since received word, which has been confirmed by local experiences, that this variety is identical with Paul's Lemon Pillar sent out several years ago. We have traced as far as possible all purchasers of this variety and refunded the amount paid, but if any have been inadvertently missed and will send us particulars of the purchase, we will refund to them also. As a name, Mrs. John Whicher must be cancelled and will be dropped from future catalogues.
- MRS. ROBERT MITCHELL** (H.T.) (Jersey Nurseries Ltd., 1926), 3.—Salmon flushed gold. 46 petals. Colour quite novel. Promising.

Miss Rowena Thom is good.

- MRS. S. PATON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928).—Brilliant orange scarlet carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The flowers are fairly full, moderately large, and of fine form, with petals of heavy texture. The habit of growth is of ideal bedding type, very free flowering, vigorous, branching, and bushy, and the flowers are carried upright on long, stiff dark stems having few thorns. Pernetiana. 30 petals. Fades to pale pink. Promising.
- MRS. W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—An extremely vigorous growing, very free flowering rose of the duatone Pernetiana type. The splendidly formed buds are of an entrancing new colour, the exterior of the petals heavily veined with rose d'Or and shaded orange cadmium, the interior a deep chrome yellow on the lower half vein out and pass to a warm rich rosy salmon. Must not be confused with W. E. Nickerson. 28 petals. Pale pink when open. Promising.
- MONARCH (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co. Ltd., 1926), 3.—Rich silvery pink, fine for exhibition, a robust grower with clean healthy foliage. 45 petals.
- PEGGY BELL (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1928), 3 or 4.—A beautiful rose of fine substance and distinct colouring, perhaps suggesting Betty Upchurch but it is more free and robust in habit. It is ever-blooming and makes a fine large bush, and the flower lasts well when cut.
- POLLY (H.T.)** (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream, pale rose, pink and gold. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering but most variable. Handsome foliage.
- PORTADOWN (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—In the last few years there have been many red roses placed on the market, and one is entitled to expect colour constancy in any implied improvement. This variety is one of the weakest in colour values we have seen and, in addition, is a slave to black spot and mildew. It is difficult to see any redeeming feature and the variety will be discarded.
- PRINCE JEAN DE LUXEMBOURG (Dwf. Poly)** (Soupert & Notting, 1926), 1.—Pure, white, full flowers. In panicles of from 100 to 150, splendid. Occasionally blooms show a green tinge. Promising.
- REFRESHER (Rambler)** (Alister Clark, 1928), 6.—This rose carries large trusses of the most beautiful single white flowers that completely cover the whole plant in early summer. The foliage is luxuriant and healthy. The growth is wonderfully vigorous and the whole plant suggests a White American Pillar to which is a fine companion for fences or pillars.
- ROSE BERKELEY (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—Deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange, and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 65 petals. Pernetiana.
- ROSE HILL (H.T.)** (Jos. Hill Co., 1928), F.3.—Sport of Columbia. A very fine double pink variety, but there are many sports of Columbia now available and all represent the same idea with slight variations. In our opinion Briarcliff is the best of the series to date.
- RUPERT BROOKE (H.T.)** (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928), 3.—A fine rose of large size and high quality. Cream and fawn pink shading, very free, grand habit, good foliage. Makes a splendid bedder. Equally good for exhibition. Colour good. 40 petals. Good shape. Promising.
- SALMONEA (Dwf. Poly)** (P. J. Oosthoek & Co., 1927), 2.—A fine shrimp pink variety, very striking. Colour good.

Write for our recommendations.

- SOUV. DE CHARLES GOUVERNEUR (H.T.)** (Chambard, 1928), 2.—Bushy growth, beautiful long bud on rigid peduncle. Flower very grand, petals large. Colour flesh, centre salmon orange, rich shades. Very free and continuous blooming. Very promising.
- THERESA MORLEY (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1928), 3.—A cross between Madame Segond Weber X Lady Battersea. The bud and flower are very large, double, moderately fragrant (with a carmine cerise colour) and last well. Growth very vigorous and the flowers, which are borne several together on long stems, are continuously produced throughout the season.
- TRAVERSER (H.T.)** (Alistair Clark, 1928), 6.—A magnificent climbing rose in stature, bloom and foliage. No rose is more vigorous and it shows its descent from Rosa Gigantea by its freedom from disease. The yellow and cream flowers are shapely and profuse in spring when the plant is a sheet of bloom.
- TRILBY (H.T.)** (Dobbie & Co., Ltd., 1927), 2.—A rose of exquisite formation rivaling the famous Madame Abel Chatenay. The colour is a rich salmon of a most captivating shade. 60 petals.
- WILLIAM E. NICKERSON (H.T.)** (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928), 3.—A fine rose that is not well described by the colour description of glowing orange cerise. Very attractive and distinct. Fine sturdy grower. Well shaped flowers. This variety must not be confused with Mrs. W. E. Nickerson. Recommended.

You will be pleased to know that the shrubs and roses purchased from you last winter grew splendidly. I did not lose a single plant.—T.P., "Illawarra," Karrgullen, W.A., 8/4/'29.

Your 1929 catalogue arrived to-day. May I congratulate you on its continued high standard. If you could spare thirty (30) other copies I would like my gardening students to have each a copy.—P.H., Teachers' College, Sydney, 11/4/'29.

Your recipe of potash for dying back worked a miracle in one case. From a few anaemic shoots 8in. long arose numerous sprays some of which reached 36in.—Dr. S.R.D., 30 Kite Street, Orange, 15/4/'29.

Many thanks for your "Favourite Roses and Other Plants." It is more than a catalogue, it is a vade mecum of tree and shrub lore.—G.W.L., Hurlstone Agricultural High School, Glenfield, 27/4/'29.

It may interest you to know that the roses supplied by you some months ago have given every satisfaction. They have made splendid healthy growth and the blooms have been very fine indeed and greatly admired. No doubt you will be pleased to learn that I was successful in securing several prizes at the Hobart Amateur Horticultural Society Show together with the prize your good selves donated.—V.A.W., 14 Waimea Avenue, Lower Sandy Bay, Hobart, 9/5/'29.

By the bye your catalogue is admirable, quite unique in completeness, quite on a par with the quality of the rose plants you are sending out.—E.W., "Ma Lua," 190 William Street, Bathurst, 16/5/'29.

Satisfied Clients are our Best Advertisement.

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1929. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 144 to 146 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.

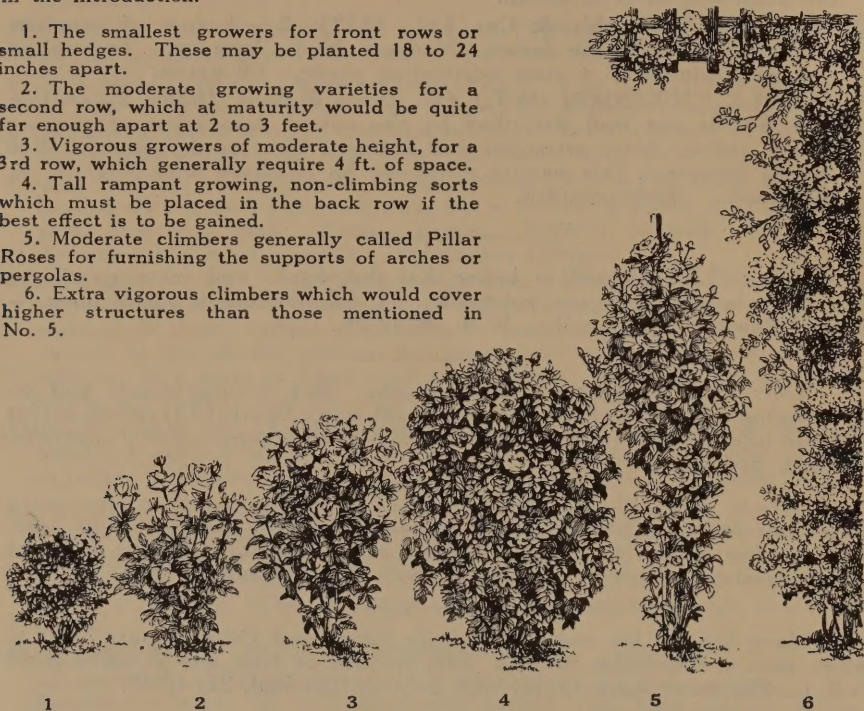
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall rampant growing, non-climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/9 each, 18/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £7 per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates.

Wanted—Another Rose Test Garden in Australia.

In addition several small orders packed in separate parcels and then tied together for despatch in one consignment are not entitled to hundred rates unless at least 50 plants are included in each parcel. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking and cost of packing are reduced to a minimum as packing is not charged extra. Postage or freight is additional, but as a new and complicated Postal rate is now in force clients are advised to allow extra remittance with definite instructions as to (a) cutting out the full amount with extra plants, (b) returning balance in stamps, or (c) holding surplus to credit of account.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—An American variety which has attained widespread prominence for all-round qualities. It is most robust in growth, producing enormous quantities of richly fragrant flowers on long stems, and has splendid disease-resistant foliage. It is grown most extensively for cut flowers on the Sydney market, and figures in almost every garden or decorative scheme. The colour is a silvery pink interior with a carmine pink reverse. The blooms last well on the bush and when cut, and have the unique quality of falling all at once, like the "one horse shay." In the garden this means the bushes are not rendered unsightly by dead blooms. The shape of the flowers is not liked by some exhibition growers, but the other qualities are of such an outstanding character that Radiance still scores high in sales in spite of the fact that very many thousands of plants have been sold in the last ten years. In very hot weather the blooms burn sometimes, but if picked in early morning, and allowed to open in the house, this fault will be overcome. Radiance is sometimes erroneously called Reliance in Queensland. Our sales of Radiance last season exceeded 6,000 plants and its retention of top place is a striking testimony to the average growers' appreciation of general all round quality as compared to weak growing varieties of exhibition value only. Hybridists would do well to note this all important essential when selecting roses for dissemination. The perfume is classified as "sweet" or damask type. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. It is one of the few red roses which does not blue, and by some authorities it is considered superior to Hadley from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent, which is truly described as muscat perfume. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. If the blooms are picked early in the day, the fault of the petals burning will be obviated. This variety is at its best as regards colour in the winter months in Sydney zone and is worth growing for this valuable quality alone, while its sweet perfume is similar to the parent variety. E.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2. or 3.—The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. The growth is somewhat spreading, and it makes a splendid Standard. It is recommended as the best yellow to date. In winter the colour comes clear yellow, but is even then beautiful. E.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as Hadley. Its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew proof foliage, large, full blooms and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In spite of the very serious fault of bluing, Hadley still occupies a high position in the rose growing centres of Australia. The shape is not always ideal, but up to the present it is easily the best dark red, sweet scented, mildew resistant garden rose available. Its only competitor is *Etoile de Hollande*, which is high praise for both varieties. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. Do not overlook the climbing sport. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—This variety has won its way into the Sydney Rose Society's recommendations as a Garden Rose. It is a cross between *Hoosier Beauty* and *Sunburst*, and the long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume unequalled by any other variety in the catalogue. Highly recommended. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—The colourings of this beautiful rose are very difficult to portray; they may be described as bright, cherry-cerise over shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, and a deeply veined clear buttercup yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free branching, with beautiful glossy, clear cedar green foliage immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming; every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms, which are carried on rigid stems are of medium size, well formed and fairly full, with large smooth petals of great substance, opening in all weathers, with strong Attar of Rose perfume. Colour variable but most beautiful at times. E.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, Dubbo and Kerang, and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended by N.S.W. Rose Society, and occupies a place in the public vote in Queensland.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze

Priority is decided by numbers sold each year.

green foliage. An improved Lady Hillingdon. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion Sallie Lewis is identical with this variety. E.

- (10) **MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1916), F.3.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. This rose which possesses a very strong and delicious perfume is said to be superior to all others in this class, having perfect cutting and forcing qualities. Recommended highly. Tea. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like Ophelia, but having grown this variety for a number of years, we cannot agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. It does not blue, however, like Hadley. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance which is only exceeded by Rose Marie. Sweet. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2. or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. Light sweet. E.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by bluing, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety. E.

(20) **COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich sweet perfume. Unfortunately this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. The blooms last fully a week in water and are therefore invaluable for the decorator.

In spite of its critics, Columbia still maintains a very large sale, and has thousands of satisfied growers as its champions.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2 or 3.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal of the American Rose Society

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.



GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1929)

A splendid Australian raised novelty.

Special £10 Prize Best Seedling Rose N.R.S., N.S.W., 1928.

Award of Merit N.R.S., England, September, 1929.

Baptist Silver Medal, Hort. Society, N.S.W., December, 1929.

THREE STREET TREES



PLATANUS ORIENTALIS.



EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA ROSEA.



FICUS HILLII.

at the important National Flower Show, held at Cleveland, U.S.A. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour has greatly improved this year, but it is still variable and appears to blue far too readily in some gardens for general satisfaction. Sweet.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation is "Yewpritchard." E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.

LADY HEJEN MAGLONA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925), E.3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow.

CHARLES P. KILHAM (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926), 2 or 3.—Brilliant orange orient red, which, when fully open, fades to Lincoln red. The foliage is not liable to mildew so far, while the long stiff stems carry the flowers erect. 25 to 40 petals. Recommended. A rich and attractive colour. Fruit scent. E.

(30) MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double rosy pink flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time in 1925, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved

when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over thirty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—The finest dark crimson decorative rose yet sent out. The colour is intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. In our opinion much superior to Red Letter Day. The blooms are perfectly shaped for a single rose and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. Unless picked as buds the flowers have a tendency to partially close at night, but not to any serious extent. The seed pods should be regularly clipped off to ensure continuity of bloom. Recommended as an excellent variety for hedges. Light sweet scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew proof and fragrant. A promising exhibition and garden variety. Sweet. E.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.

MRS. W. C. EGAN (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1922), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced

Cut Roses very early in the day.

freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Can strongly recommend, though colour bleaches in hot weather. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea scent.

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

(40) AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2. or 3.—The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless, and appears to be improving with each flowering. Recommended. Sweet. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun. Tea. E.

GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates. Rich sweet scent.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—A yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia" and a vast improvement on the original being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed centre. Very free flowering; delicious fruity perfume. Recommended. E.

MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), 3.—Large long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are carmine crimson and very fragrant. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1926) 2 or 3.—Soft

Never manure at planting time.

carmine pink with a yellow base, a particularly attractive colour. The blooms are of splendid shape, with 25 to 40 superb petals forming an exhibition flower of the highest order. Growth very fair, but foliage not so good. Very highly recommended for exhibition. Faint tea. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. A voting conducted by "Popular Gardening" in England placed Ophelia in first place, and this sentiment will find many supporters in Australia. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. Sweet. E.

STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S. Sweet.

MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926), 3.—Outside of petals lilac rose passing to madder lake and deep yellow at centre; inside of petals pale flesh shading to amber yellow at base. The shapely blooms are very attractive, and are tea scented. The growth and flowering are good. 35 to 40 petals. Recommended. Colour varies considerably. E.

(50) ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. Tea. E.

IVY MAY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1925), F.3.—Pretty rose pink, running to amber at the base of the petals, flushed with gold on the outside of the petals, and at the edges. The colour glows and sparkles and does not fade. A distinct colour of great beauty. Charming long buds opening to well-shaped flowers. Fairly double; very free flowering; good petals of fine texture. Very sweetly scented. Upright and strong growth breaking and flowering all the season. Dark green foliage which, however, is somewhat prone to mildew. Evidently a seedling or sport from Ophelia or Madame Butterfly. Recommended. E.

MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom, and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring, and occasionally it will burn in summer. It does not transplant as easily as others, but on performance to date justifies its inclusion as a garden rose in the Sydney list. Faint tea fragrance. E.

PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. There was a novelty from England recently with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk as the case may be. The colour is cream with the outside petals heavily flushed or totally red at some seasons. The plants are best left unpruned.

RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schneck, 1926), F.3.—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

Butterfly, borne singly on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger. Recommended. E.

RHEA REID (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. Sometimes described as Bourbon scented. E.

SUNBURST (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. There are better varieties, however, in sight, and Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante and Souv. de H. A. Verschuren should receive attention from critical growers. A vigorous climbing sport produces even better blooms. In Adelaide the spring flowers are frequently spoiled, but it is recommended for M.Mt. and S. Tea.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather. Tea.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

MARGARET MCGREDY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) 2.—Colour orange-scarlet. Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, and exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. Medium habit of growth. So far the colour rarely reaches orange scarlet, except in the cool weather. 40 to 50 petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(60) **MRS. A. R. WADDELL** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. H.M.S.

GOLDEN GLEAM (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926), 2.—Buttercup yellow with the outside petals flushed scarlet. Similar to Golden Emblem. The flowers are of medium size and carry about 25 petals. Free blooming and faintly fruit scented. The foliage is good and the growth very fair. A very pretty variety. Recommended. E.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. HILL Co., 1926) 2.—(Madame Butterfly x Souv. de Claudius Pernet). Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems. Colour orange, Indian red and silver. Foliage abundant, light glossy green, disease-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth vigorous, upright, branching; abundant, continuous bloomer. Somewhat after the style of Shot Silk. This should be a decided acquisition as a garden rose. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Highly recommended. E.

MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow, Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia, and therefore worthy of careful consideration. It differs from its parents in its even shade of brilliant pink, and is declared to be more floriferous, with a longer bud, and averages 45 petals per bloom. It has also been declared to be largely free from the crippled bud habit of the parent. Promises very well, and is recommended for trial. Sweet. B.H.M.Mt.R.S.

JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—This variety is prominent because it is used for hedge purposes and is, therefore, ordered in considerable quantities. A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letted Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S. Scentless.

(70) **WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. As this has proved a better garden rose than Louise Criner, we have discarded the latter in favour of White Ensign. E.

SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

NORMAN LAMBERT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russett orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. E.

FREIBURG II. (H.T.) (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous.

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. E.

EARL BEATTY (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1923), F.3.—Deep crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur. An ideal bedding rose. E.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.

BILLY BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.

ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.) (Stuppy Floral Co., 1923), F.3.—Flesh pink with deeper edges and showing a yellow base. In many respects it is like Madame Butterfly, and is either a sport or seedling from that variety. It carries more petals, and should therefore be an improvement, but extended test will be necessary to establish the superiority. At the same time it is a most promising variety, and has shown a very high standard of quality. Recommended. Bourbon scent. E.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926) F2.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour and promises well. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MARION CRAN (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) 2—Colour deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise and rosy-scarlet. Flowers are full, nice form and medium in size. Excellent as a bedding rose. Fairly good grower with bronzy foliage. Variable but very beautiful colour. 60 petals. Recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(80) LORD CASTLEREAGH (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927), F.2.—Colour rich deep crimson, with a sheen on the petals; semi-double blooms of pleasing form; its strong growth is thoroughly hardy and of ideal bedding habit, bushy and upright. The ample foliage is very disease-resisting, deep copper colour in the young stage, changing to bronze green with age. Medium size, good colour and foliage, sweet scent. 13 petals. A beautiful deep crimson, but has a tendency to blue at times. E.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1924), F.2 or 3.—This is one of the first dwarf, everblooming, second generation descendants from Rosa Gigantea. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for spring, autumn and winter blooming. Where semi-double roses are not disliked, this will be a welcome variety. Tea. E.

MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. Recommended. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.

K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Liable to ball in wet weather. Richly tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FLOREX (H.T.) (Geiger, 1927), 3.—A seedling from Madame Butterfly X Premier, producing enormous flowers on strong upright stems. The long pointed buds open to a brilliant shade of coral, deepening to carmine. Fruit scent. Recommended. E.

OLIVER MEE (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson, 1927) F.2.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to deep salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching. Sweetly scented. Very promising. E.

(90) EVEREST (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927), 5.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. The foliage is bright green. Not very thorny. Extra vigorous, tall grower. This variety has given some very large flowers, but does not appear to be free blooming. E.

MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.) (Smith and Sons, 1924), F.3.—A splendid rose of thorough distinctiveness and genuine merit. Growth vigorous and erect. Dark bronzy mildew proof foliage. Buds freely produced, and open exceedingly well. Colour glowing cerise. Faint sweet. E.

MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908), F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. Tea. E.

FONTANELLE (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1927) F.2.—(Madame Butterfly x Souv. de Claudius Pernet.) This is a large yellow rose with immense petals and beautifully formed flowers, which are produced continuously and freely on stiff, erect stems. It is a good grower, possessed of robust constitution. An outstanding yellow variety which is certain to quickly attain front rank in garden roses. It opens freely and

Perfume has been described as the Soul of a Rose.

possesses great lasting properties, excellent qualities in any rose. An excellent variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2.—Scarlet cerise with darker shading produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are sweetly scented. The colour is remarkably vivid and does not blue under ordinary conditions, but the growth is frequently very unsatisfactory and the variety only a success in a few scattered places. Cannot be recommended for amateurs. In order to distinguish this variety from Lady Margaret Stewart, it is necessary to write the name in full when ordering.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is the best rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

GWEN NASH (Alister Clark, 1920), 4 or 5.—A large semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for a floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. The plants are most vigorous in growth and may be trained either as a large bush or a vigorous climber. If the laterals are encouraged there will be regular continuity of bloom. E.

SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926) F.2.—Vigorous upright growth and beautiful purple green foliage. Blooms very large and globular, very rich vermilion crimson scarlet, shaded fire red. Nice bud carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. Petals very ragged. Good sweet scent and foliage, and growth good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

PILGRIM (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1920), F.3.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which tends to spoil their decorative value. Recommended. Sweet scent with a blend. E.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. Recommended. Tea. E.

(100) KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1903), F.3.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It certainly should receive more attention. Tea. E.

GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Sweet. E.

BETTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), F.4.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed buds opening to large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower, and foliage almost mildew proof. It does not last well when cut. Light fruity perfume. H.M.Mt.S.

- J. C. THORNTON (H.T.)** (Bees, Ltd., 1927) 2.—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew. E.
- LADY S. EARDLEY WILMOT (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros., 1925), 2.—Deep coppery reddish salmon, shaded deep fawn and apricot. Long pointed semi-double flowers. Sweetly scented. Something after the style of I. Zingari, but lighter. Recommended. Tea. E.
- FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.)** (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.
- EDITH PART (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.S.
- GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.)** (Schwartz, 1899), F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport, which should be pruned into a large bush. Heavy tea scent. E.
- MRS. EDWARD POWEL (H.T.)** (Bernaix, 1910), F.3.—Scarlet crimson blooms of large size, full petalage and good shape. It is much like General MacArthur, but is a better colour and considered superior by many growers. Sweet. E.
- MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Tea. E.
- (110) KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.)** (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.
- CUBA (H.T.)** (Pernet-Ducher, 1926), F.2.—The long buds are almost scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange scarlet or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson with carmine towards the tips. Long buds carried on upright stems. The open flowers are large, semi-double and globular. The petals are large and strong. Very sweet scented. Handsome bronze green foliage. Very vigorous, quite hardy, erect habit. Few thorns. Very free flowering. A very striking colour and worth a trial in all climates except B. and R.
- CLOVELLY (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1924), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.
- FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Send a list of varieties already grown and improvements will be suggested.

- MARCIA STANHOPE (H.T.)** (G. Lilley, 1922), F.2.—A compact and rather dwarf growing variety of pronounced exhibition value. The colour is pure white, and the blooms bear a rich sweet fragrance, which is unusual for this shade. The foliage is liable to mildew and Black Spot, but the variety is recommended with every confidence to exhibitors. A.M.P.S.
- MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better. Light tea.
- PADRE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.
- COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fulness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. Light tea. A.B.Mt.P.S.
- LADY WORTHINGTON EVANS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—Semi-double, well shaped blooms of scarlet crimson, which become deeper in favourable weather, and which have a strong wild rose scent. Growth is strong, of medium stature, but the foliage is showing mildew on the young plants. E.
- SUNSTAR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The growth is moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. Honey-like fragrance. H.M.Mt.S.
- (120) SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.)** (Souper & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. No perfume. E.
- W. R. SMITH (T.)** (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. Scentless. B.S.
- LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. No perfume. E.
- GEORG ARENDS (H.T.)** (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. The Christian name is Georg, George or Georges in German, English and French respectively. Very sweet. A.M.P.S.

- LADY CRAIG (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Large full flowers, of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. Tea. E.
- EDITH CLARK (H.T.)** (Alistair Clark, 1927), 2.—A dazzling red with beautifully shaded camellia like double flowers, held well on a sturdy bush. Ideal for bedding or cutting, and really opens a new break in red roses, as it is quite distinct. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- PHOEBE (H.T.)** (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.
- COMMONWEALTH (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1923), F.3.—Deep pink-solid colour, large, double, very lasting; moderate fragrance; bud large, long pointed, borne singly on medium strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright, few thorns; foliage leathery, rich green, disease resistant; continuous bloomer. Liable to blue, but nevertheless highly recommended. Sweet. E.
- GOLDMINE (H.T.)** (J. H. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Golden yellow with orange bronze heart. The true Mrs. Aaron Ward colour. Pointed bud, longer than its parent. E.
- CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.)** (Cant, 1923), F.2.—Salmon pink, suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. Faint fruit scent. E.
- (130) SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.)** (Levet, 1882), 2 or 3.—Dark crimson blooms of medium size, very freely produced. The habit of the plant is true tea type, branching close to the ground and forming a rather low spreading bush. E.
- JOSEPHINE THOMAS (H.T.)** (Howard and Smith, 1924), 3.—Flower very double, high centre, and of medium size. Orange salmon shading to cream. Disease-resistant foliage, and vigorous bushy growth. Variable in colour, but a high-class variety suitable for exhibition or garden work. Tea. E.
- DR. EDWARD DEACON (H.T.)** (Henry Morse & Sons, 1926), 2.—Pale shrimp pink gradually merging into a deep salmon orange towards the base of petals. The rose is very full and of fine form. E.
- CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. Since the advent of the climbing sport, the dwarf is not in such demand. Sweet. E.
- QUEENIE ROBINSON (H.T.)** (Easlea, 1924), F.2. or 3.—Orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual; beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. A beautiful decorative. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1909), F.2. or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. Sweet. E.

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

- PATIENCE (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927) F2.—Colour deep orange at base, shading to orange scarlet, scarlet-carmine and carmine lake. Flowers large, semi-double, and of good form; delicately perfumed. Suitable for garden, bedding and exhibition. Variable colour. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.
- MARJORIE BULKELEY (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1921), F.2. or 3.—Strong vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink, developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. Recommended. E.
- GORGEIOUS (H.T.)** (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 2.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and the double blooms are frequently divided. A good exhibition rose. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- (140) MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.)** (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. Tea. E.
- VICTOR WADDILOVE (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Bright carmine pink with yellow base. After the style of the old favourite Gustav Grunerwald. The flowers are large, fairly full, and of fine form. It promises well as an exhibition and garden rose, and is fragrant with a strong tea perfume. E.
- GENERAL GALLIENI (T.)** (Nabonnand, 1899), 3.—Crimson pink shaded reddish purple, centre rosy flesh. The blooms are large and full but always misshapen. Growth is wonderfully clean, strong and spreading, and like most Tea roses the plants are nearly always in bloom. E.
- DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.
- OPHELIA SUPREME (H.T.)** (Totty, 1921), F.3.—A valuable sport from Ophelia, and after several years' test appears to be, not only darker in colour, but larger and more vigorous in growth. The colour is deep flesh pink with yellow base, while the rich sweet fragrance helps to finish a very attractive bloom. E.
- LADY PIRRIE (H.T.)** (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 3.—Coppery salmon with the inside of petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety, that cannot fail to please the ladies. Splendid foliage, but not mildew-proof. It is stated that a visitor to the raiser's nursery saw a cartload of seedling roses being taken to the fire heap, and begged the life of one for further trial. It is inferred that the rose now bears the name of its rescuer. H.M.Mt.S.
- MADAME HENRI LUSTRE (H.T.)** (E. Buatois, 1924), 2.—Vigorous growth and erect branching habit very floriferous, beautiful long bud, flower very large, full, opening well; colour dark scarlet to red. Sweet. E.
- MADAME OREVE (H.T.)** (Chambard, 1926) F2.—The colour is rose salmon, the centre deep salmon. The buds are long, deep rose in

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

colour and carried on rigid peduncle. Flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed, very free and continuous in bloom. Tea rose perfume. Colour fades to rosy white. Moderate grower. E.

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. This variety is promising very well and is recommended with every confidence for trial. Tea. E.

PINK PEARL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1924), F.3.—Colour bright rose pink, shaded with rose Neyron red and with a salmon base. Handsome full flowers. Sweetly scented. Fine habit. Vigorous. E.

(150) ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927), 2.—Colour a rich shade of cerise pink lit up through the petals with a wonderful iridescence, which gives the flowers a great brilliance. A most distinct rose. There have been some very fine blooms of this variety. The flower resembles a richly coloured Sunny South. E.

MAVIS (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1926), 3.—A very fine seedling from Madame Melanie Soupert, but carrying more petals. It is a fine garden rose, and a first-class exhibition variety as well. The colour is light yellow. Tea. E.

MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Soft sulphur, cream with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double dainty blooms. A good grower. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. H.M.S.

MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.) (Towill, 1918), F.3.—A long, pointed double flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with fairly good foliage and fair perfume. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

LADY DIXON HARTLAND (H.T.) (Cant & Sons, 1923), F.3.—Strong upright growth, colour deepest salmon in centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and fruit scented. Only moderately full. E.

PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Nabonnand, 1883), 2. or 3.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full bloom of medium size on stout stems. A pretty variety which is constantly in bloom. A climbing sport is a welcome addition to a class weak in this colour. Tea. E.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926) F.3.—Long buds of good pointed shape, developing into perfectly formed, high centred, fully double flowers of clear, deep canary yellow, without a trace of shading, borne singly on long stems. Long lasting. Moderately fragrant. The plant is upright, branching, with attractive foliage resistant to disease. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LUNA (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1925), 3.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Promising very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds. Well worth a trial. Tea. E.

Fragrance is an essential charm.

- (160) **CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. Tea. E.
- EXQUISITE (H.T.)** (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.
- JUNE BOYD (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1924), 3.—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age, the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems. E.
- MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.)** (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. Faint tea. E.
- MEVROUW C. VAN MARWYK KOOY (H.T.)** (Leenders & Co., 1920), F.3.—Flowers large, fairly full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. A highly coloured Madame Jules Bouche. Tea. Recommended. E.
- MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.)** (Guillot, 1905), F.3.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. Tea. E.
- COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China)** (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. Tea. E.
- MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY (H.T.)** (Leenders, 1915), F.4.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth growing. Has many of the qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Does well in tropical climates like India and Siam. Faint sweet scent. B.R.S.
- MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.4.—Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. Does best here as a climber. Very faint tea. E.
- EDWIN MARKHAM (H.T.)** (Clarke Bros., 1921), F.3.—Long buds, opening to semi-double flowers of a pleasing carmine pink shade. Free blooming, perfumed, and mildew proof. E.
- (170) **HOLLAND BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1918), F.3.—Flower yellow and orange pink, of remarkably fine shape when in bud; handsome foliage. A fine exhibition and garden variety, after the style of Lilian Moore. Tea. E.
- MAMA LAMESCH (H.T.)** (P. Lambert, 1922), 3.—Deep shrimp pink, very large, of beautiful pointed form, generally borne singly on erect stems. E.
- LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel

Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rose apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. Very sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

DORINA NEAVE (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1926), 3.—Silvery pink, large, fairly full pointed globular flowers carried erect on stiff stems. The growth is good, but foliage shows slight mildew. The blooms average 30 petals and are Tea scented. Recommended. E.

GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. Tea. E.

GOOILAND GLORY (H.T.) (Rossem, 1925), 2.—Raised from Mme. E. Herriot x General MacArthur. Colour a brilliant cherry-red, with coral-red shade. Flowers semi-double, large, borne 3-5 on strong, upright stems; resembles Padre, but with flowers of a deeper colouring. Fine for garden work. This variety is something like Gwyneth Jones, but is a better grower. Faint fruit scent. H.M.Mt.

GOUDVLINDER (Golden Butterfly) (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), 3.—Dark orange, opening to elegant semi-double flowers of twelve petals of a shining golden orange-yellow colour; very free flowering. Growth strong and bushy; foliage glossy brownish red with few thorns. E.

HENRIETTA (H.T.) (Merrewether, 1916), 3 or 4.—Orange crimson changing to salmon coral red shaded with orange at the base of the petals. A very free grower and bloomer, with extra long buds opening to a long loose flower. Faint Tea. H.M.Mt.S.

HUGH DICKSON (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1904), 4 or 5.—Colour brilliant crimson shaded scarlet. Good size and splendid form. E.

(180) EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea and Sons, 1925), 3.—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well shaped flower. Promises well as an exhibition bloom, and has garden qualities as well. Bourbon. E.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. Sweet. E.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches to a dirty white, and its dainty charm is therefore lost. The petals have a ragged outline. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. H.M.Mt.

PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Levet, 1874).—Deep straw yellow, large and full. The climbing sport gives longer stems and better blooms. Recommended as a dwarf for B. & S. only.

DR. JOSEPH DREW (H.T.) (Easlea, 1918), F.2.—Yellowish salmon suffused pink. Large semi-double of good shape. An improved Melanie Soupert. E.

CARINE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Creamy fawn shaded orange and carmine. A good semi-double decorative variety. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.

All is not gold that glitters.

- FELICITY (H.T.)** (Clarke Bros., 1919), F.3.—Rose pink with silvery suffusion. Large blooms, semi-double, and freely produced. E.
- MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.)** (Clarke Bros., 1920), F.3.—Semi-double of splendid lasting and fragrant qualities. Carmine shading to rose pink; vigorous growth and free flowering. A fine large bloom. Sweet. E.
- MOLLY BLIGH (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep pink with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, of splendid exhibition shape, but the leaves are liable to mildew. A.M.P.S.
- CITY OF LITTLE ROCK (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Medium sized, semi-double fragrant flowers produced on fairly long stems. The colour is hydrangea pink somewhat after the style of Rose Marie. E.
- (190) THERESE ZEIMET LAMBERT (H.T.)** (Lambert, 1922), F.3.—Carmine rose with a yellow ground. Vigorous growth and fairly free in bloom. A.M.P.S.
- JOSEPH HILL (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1903), F.2.—Long buds opening to semi-double coppery pink shaded yellow blooms. The growth is rarely evenly balanced. A.H.M.P.S.
- ASUN G. de CHAPA (H.T.)** (Ketten, 1923), 3.—The inner face of petal is salmon and shrimp pink, while the reverse is salmon carmine with yellow at the base. The growth is fairly vigorous and branching. A.M.P.S.
- YVRES DRUHEN (H.T.)** (Bautois, 1921), F.3.—Growth vigorous and branching; flower fairly dull; colour dark velvety red; highly perfumed. It is even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot but it lacks its brilliancy. Sweet. E.
- FRANCIE SIMMS (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—Pinkish apricot with a yellow base. It is a dwarf grower like its parent Queen Mary. Fruit Scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- IRISH BEAUTY (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1900), 3.—A large single white variety. Very showy on the plant and the best single in this colour. H.M.Mt.S.
- J. OTTO THILOW (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1927) 3.—Souv. de H. A. Verschuren x Hadley. Colour a brilliant rose. Growth extra strong; very long flower buds carried on strong shoots. 30 petals. Colour varies.
- MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.
- MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1913), F.2 or 3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. Flowers of this variety have been shipped from New York to London and landed in excellent condition. Plants are somewhat uncertain in growth. Unclassified perfume. E.
- HORTULANUS FIET (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1919), F.2.—Rich golden yellow of fine form and fairly vigorous growth. The leaves are a glossy green, while the variety has apparently *pernetiana* origin. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- PRISCILLA.**—In 1922 Montgomery, of Hadley, Mass., U.S.A., sent to several nurserymen for testing a new rose he had named Priscilla. This variety produced blooms of magnificent size and shape, but was very weak in colour. The rich pink of the opening flower blued to

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

repulsive shades very quickly. The adverse reports of each firm led to its withdrawal, and it was never officially sent out in America, as Montgomery refused to profit from a variety so weak in an essential rose quality. Accepting such a precedent, we have never catalogued the variety, but sent out a few without charge for testing under Australian conditions. In purely coastal Brisbane climates the bluing is much less than in colder districts. After repeated and insistent requests to release the variety, we are listing Priscilla for the first time, so that growers in semi-tropical zones may grow the variety if desired. Priscilla has very little perfume, balls and blues badly in cold climates and wet weather. In the Brisbane zone it is desired that these faults should be fully known before the variety is ordered.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Crusader, Cynthia Forde, Desmond Johnstone, Diana, Duchess of Athol, Ethel James, Frau Johann Poulsen, Gruss an Teplitz, Herman Neuhoﬀ, Lady Florence Stronge, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Madame Mallerin, Mdle. Bep van Rossem, Mrs. Molony, Mrs. W. Fife, Nellie Parker, President Parmentier, Paul Neyron, Souv. de Clermonde, Sarah Wright.

The following varieties are also available for exhibitors:—Bessie Chaplin, British Queen, Duchess of Sutherland, Earl Haig, E. M. Burnett, Francis Scott Key, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, John Davison, Mme. C. Soupert, Mildred Grant, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Natalie Bottner, Prince C. de Rohan, Yvonne Vacherot.

I am glad to say the whole of the roses are doing splendidly. They were packed excellently, and were fine strong plants and very well rooted. —T.F.H., Brisbane Street, Ipswich, Queensland. 26/8/29.

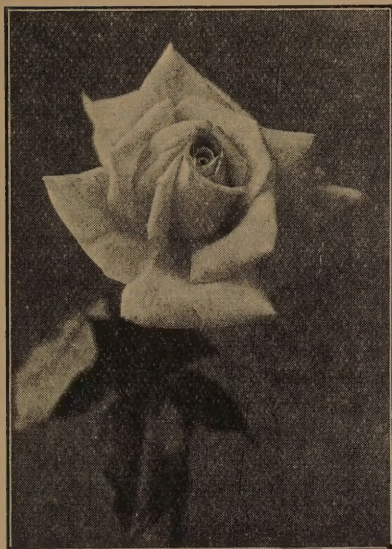
I am delighted with your catalogue, and have been most interested in reading it. I appreciate the obviously honest account of the qualities of the various roses. I wish I had been in touch with you long ago.—H.H.M., Chasely Street, Auchenflower, Queensland. 25/5/29.

It may be pleasing for you to hear that every rose and plant I have received from you during the last four years have been a success, and have had some wonderful blooms.—Mrs. H.G., "Kia Ora," Forbes. 24/7/29.

One of the most interesting Rose catalogues in Australia has just been published. This is the catalogue of Messrs. Hazlewood Bros. Ltd., of Epping, N.S.W. Several much-travelled horticulturists have expressed the opinion that this catalogue is not excelled in any part of the world. There is a complete range of varieties of all types of roses; illustrations are clear, many of them being in colours. But the two outstanding features are (1) the inclusion of a climatological map and the classification of roses suited to the designated climatic regions, and (2) the frankness with which the disadvantages as well as the good points of the roses are dealt with. The firm believes in taking their readers completely into their confidence. In addition to roses, there is a comprehensive list of shrubs and other plants. Altogether Messrs. Hazlewood Bros.' catalogue is a production of outstanding merit.—HORTICULTURAL ADVERTISER (England). 24/7/29.

Correspondence on Rose problems invited.

Pernetiana Roses



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. 1/9 each, 18/- per doz. Postage extra.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 2 or 3.—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925), F.2.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts.

After comparing hundreds of experiences the variety is catalogued this year as one of pernetiana origin. It may therefore be expected to do well in zones like A.M. or P. In B. and S. clients are urged to make full enquiry before wasting time on a die back variety.

Prune lightly, do not over water, and single out for special treatment with wood ashes or potash applied to the soil.

MRS. BECKWITH (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, of erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully, and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. Fruit scent. A.M.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.2 or 3.—Beautiful

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1917), F.2.—Colour cadmium, yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

LOS ANGELES (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit scent. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

WILHELM KORDES (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.2.—Capucine red on golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems. Fruit scent. E. A climbing sport is offered which should become most popular. A.H.M.Mt.P.

(10) **LADY MARGARET STEWART** (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—An extremely variable colour, but may be described as carmine madder veined crimson on outside, with inside of petals showing apricot more or less flushed with orange and occasionally carmine. Sometimes the open blooms give a dominant colour of old gold. Moderate growth, good foliage, and a rich, fruity scent are other qualities. Petals vary from 40 to 85. Colour fades too quickly and growth must improve before it can reach a high place. Special attention is drawn to the name, as the initials are the same as Lady Maureen Stewart, and both must be written in full to prevent confusion. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. The name is pronounced Fer Yoseph Looymanne, and it literally means a tribute to the late Joseph Looymans. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DUCHESS OF YORK (Sandy Dickson, 1925), 2.—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth, with handsome light green foliage. Flowers large, very full and of fine form. Colour in the young stage deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange tangerine, with colour spreading from the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals. Liable to die back unless on rich, volcanic or mineral soils, which tends to build up hard woody fibre in the branches. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOVEREIGN (B. R. Cant, 1922), F.2.—Deep golden yellow, of medium size, produced on low spreading plants, which are specially suited for bedding or standards. Bronzy green foliage highly resistant to mildew. Fruit scent. E.

MABEL MORSE (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

W. F. DREER (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot, which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

PRINCESS MARIE JOSE (Klettenberg-Landes, 1925), 2.—Orange vermillion with orange red centre. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ISOBEL (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes. Tea.

CECIL (B. R. Cant, 1926), 2.—Golden yellow single blooms produced in clusters. The habit is bushy and vigorous, while the foliage is disease resistant. A

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

most attractive colour; 5 petals. Yellow stamens; fruit scent. Quite an outstanding amongst dwarfs as **MERMAID** is amongst climbers. H.M.Mt.S.

- (20) **LYON** (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very liable to die back in winter. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA (C. Chambard, 1926), F.2.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermillion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

VILLE DE PARIS (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 2.—Sunflower yellow slightly tinted orange, and somewhat after the style of *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*. The plants are moderate growers so far, and will need careful testing to determine whether the variety is justified as a separate sort from *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet* and Mrs. Beckwith. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

WILLOWMERE (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.S.

FLORENCE L. IZZARD (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance. Faint fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze-green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ARIEL (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of *Independence Day*, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour, which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DR. J. G. FRASER (Easlea 1926), 3.—Salmon apricot suffused pink. Long buds opening to fairly full, large flowers of good shape. The growth is very fair, and the variety promises well. Fruit scent; 30 petals. A cross between *St. Helena* and *Muriel Dickson*. A.H.Mt.P.S.

EMMA WRIGHT (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. Tea. H.M.S.

PRESIDENT CHERIOUX (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), 2 or 3.—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on fairly stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. An improved *Lyon* in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. It is liable to die back, but on standards in a dry climate will do better. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

- (30) **THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA** (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "Jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

And when I am selecting more plants will send you the order, as the rose roots are the best I have ever had.—Mrs. B.N.F., "Frithville," Mayfield West, Newcastle. 25/6/29.

I am the greatest admirer of your catalogue, which I think is delightful, and also of the sturdiness of the rose bushes you send.—Mrs. E.S., "Kioma," Torbeah, via Warwick, Queensland. 14/5/29.

I have to thank you for the prompt despatch of my order for roses and to express my pleasure at the very fine plants sent. They are the best I have ever bought.—F.W., 18 Fifth Avenue, Cremorne. 27/4/29.

Disease resistance. An important quality in a Rose.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.



Roses in Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

Attention is drawn to the use of tripods for climbing roses by means of which flat gardens may be given a more pleasing appearance. In these gardens also, a special feature is made of whole beds being planted of one sort. The effect is much better than mixing a number of different habits of growth in one plot. —Photo, by courtesy The Director, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £7 per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 46.)

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all

The word "Climbing" is an essential part of the name of climbing sports.

sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.

COUNTRESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—A vigorous growing, free blooming climbing rose of exceptional merit, and worthy in every respect of a position beside varieties like Black Boy and Miss Marion Manifold. The flowers are large, full (averaging 40 petals), and of good shape, while, in addition, they possess a full rich fragrance of the sweet or damask type. The colour is a rich dark velvety crimson of a particularly vivid shade, and this brilliancy is maintained for a long period. It is only on very rare occasions that any trace of bluing is evident, and in respect of colour this variety is quite on a par with Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande. As an extra quality, this variety has lovely foliage, and the young shoots are a picture, the reddish brown leaves harmonising beautifully with the dark green of the older growth. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.

CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink, fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. Faint tea. E.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES (Howard and Smith, 1925), 5.—Probably no other rose has made such a stir in all except tropical countries. A climbing sport is therefore, sure of instant support, as flowers are generally of better quality on the climbing sports. The colour is rich flame pink with coral and gold shadings. It is a refined bloom of the highest order. Strongly recommended. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(10) **CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.)** (1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.

CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and

Countess of Stradbroke is a glorious red climber.

massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.

CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.) (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—In so many countries of the world "Radiance" is the most popular Garden Rose, and now a real climbing sport is in commerce, we feel sure this new variety will become equally popular. In all other respects like its parent, producing carmine pink, sweetly scented blooms in great profusion. This is a strong grower; all the planted back plants have made good climbing growth. A decided acquisition. E.

CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Western Rose Co., 1925), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom, and, being mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. Highly recommended for pillars. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.

KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alistair Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.

(20) **CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER, 6.—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable, as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Sawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. Faint tea. E.

SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings), (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.

CLOTH OF GOLD (Ncissette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. Tea. E.

CLIMBING MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.) (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. The coral red blooms are most distinct and beautiful. E.

WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (Paul, 1917), F.6.—Deep maroon crimson shaded black. The blooms are moderately full and very sweetly scented. An excellent pillar rose which in Sydney climate blooms well in winter. Highly recommended. E.

CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. Sweet. E.

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold,

Do not overlook Climbing Rose Marie.

and the foliage is distinctly handsome, and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers, this variety is sweetly scented. B.S.

SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.

(30) **FLYING COLOURS** (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. The colour is canary yellow deepening to straw yellow as the bloom ages. An excellent variety. E.

NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.

CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (Paul & Son, 1899), 3 or 5.—This is not satisfactory as a climber, but plants worked from so-called climbers are much better than the old poor-growing dwarf of this name. Treat exactly like any other bush for best results. A.M.P.S.

MARECHAL NIEL (T.) (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well. Tea.

CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the nursery. Tea. E.

JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark, 1915), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety are regularly emphasised at Farmers' Show in August each year when it always wins universal approval. Spring blooming only. E.

NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.

CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. Tea. H.M.Mt.S.

CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Henderson, 1893), F.5. or 3.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour, and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country. The colour is salmon pink with silvery reflexes. Sweet.

(40) **CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK (H.T.)** (J. Timmermans, 1923), 6.—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety producing imperial pink flowers, identical with the parent. This variety is now climbing well and the growth number has been altered to 6. B.R.S.

CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf, being pink at centre, with outside petals purplish red. A moderate climber. Tea. E.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvitt, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with blush centre. Almost too vigorous in growth, and mildews badly. Tea. A.B.P.S.

SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.

GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.6.—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens, apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate. The flowers are rather small and fade quickly. Tea. E.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular

climbing variety. Flowers a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons, 1925), 5.—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. The colour is deep orange and yellow veined and splashed crimson and vermilion. The bloom is of medium size and semi-double, and the colour can be extremely variable. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. The colour is Indian yellow, shading to white at the edges. Tea. E.

MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), F.4 or 5.—A vigorous tall bush or Pillar rose of a wonderfully rich dark red colour that does not "blue." The finest colour of any rose at "Glenara," and, being free and perpetual, is sure to please.

CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.) (H. B. May, 1908), F.5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as Clb. K. A. Viktoria. Sweet. E.

(50) **CLIMBING PAUL LEDE (H.T.)** (Low, 1913).—A very vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf of the same name. The flowers are carmine rose shaded yellow, large, moderately full and richly tea scented. Recommended. E.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Bardou Job, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Lyon, Fortunes Yellow, Lady Waterlow, La Marque, Mme. Driout, Reine Marie Henriette, W. A. Richardson, and Daydream.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

The roses that I ordered from you arrived in excellent condition, and are growing into fine bushes.—Mrs. E.M.S., Fernhill, Hawkes Bay, N.Z. 11/11/29.

The roses you sent me are growing wonderfully well, and I can honestly say they are the strongest and most forward shrubs I have ever purchased.—D.T.B., Box 103, Mackay, Queensland. 24/7/29.

Roses in pots are safe for late planting.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Postage or freight extra.



MAMAN TURBAT.

Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

When ordered in quantities of not less than 12 of each sort the price will be 16s. doz.; £6 per hundred, postage or freight extra. This special reduction only applies to Orleans, Miss E. Cavell, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Maman Turbat, Alice Amos, Jeannie Soupert, and Rosa Indica (Lady Brisbane).

ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.

MISS EDITH CAVELL (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

IDEAL (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.

MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruyter, 1926), 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties for some years. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Syn. Orange Perfection. Highly recommended.

JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink, flushing.

These are the pick of 100 varieties.

- CHATILLON** (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety. An improved Orleans.
- CORAL CLUSTER** (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.
- (10) **E. N. WARD** (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- RUFUS** (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Pure crimson with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals.
- ORANGE KING** (Wm. Cutbush & Son, 1924), 1.—Small blooms of a distinct orange shade freely produced in large trusses.
- MRS. R. M. FINCH** (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.
- WHITE ORLEANS** (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.
- SALMON QUEEN** (Cutbush, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright salmon pink; deeper than Princess Juliana.
- CORRIE KOSTER** (M. Koster and Son, 1923), 1 or 2.—A salmon yellow sport from Princess Juliana, with the same habit of growth. This variety has a very attractive colour, and is one of the best in this shade.
- LADY READING** (Van Kleef, 1921), 2.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.

Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.



- CECIL BRUNNER** (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- TIP TOP** (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
- PERLE D'OR** (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- GEORGE ELGER** (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

Do not mix types for hedges.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.



ALICE AMOS.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), F.2.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.

MDLLE FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Like Papa Hemeray, but darker red. Single.

RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.

KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924).—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha. Up to 5 flowers in a truss, and a colour which stands out and demands attention.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

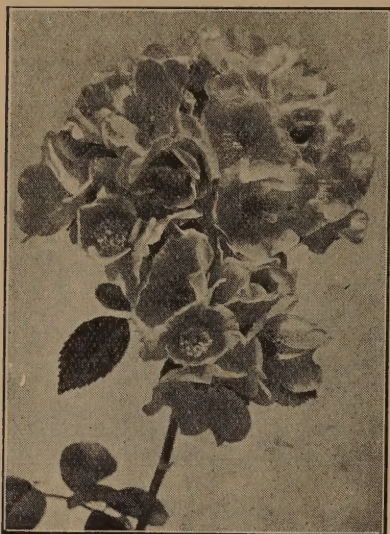
EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.

LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 2 or 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

ROBIN HOOD (Hyb. Musk) (J. H. Pemberton, 1927), F.4.—Colour bright cherry red; flowers in large clusters; height, 4-5 feet. Very free and continuous blooming. Shrub habit. A most interesting type. Very much like Orleans but with disease proof foliage. Well worth a trial.

The other new varieties you sent me are doing splendidly. In fact, all the plants I have had from you have proved a great success, and show up to great advantage against plants procured from Melbourne nurseries.—H.R.S., Mooroopna, Victoria. 14/10/29.

Order early for delivery when suitable.



Climbing Multi- flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliated kinds. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.

THE BEACON.

CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

TAUSENSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

THE BEACON (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE (Levassasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

PHYLLIS BIDE (Bide, 1924).—Colour pale gold at base, flushed and shaded a pretty carmine pink towards the edges; the blooms are produced in long loose sprays, and are almost double; handsome foliage, free from mildew; habit is vigorous, the plants grow to more than six feet in height; blooms continuously throughout the summer until late autumn. Growth exceptionally slender.

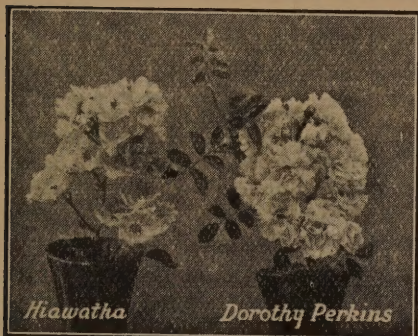
PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in next section.

For late planting book early.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist. Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only.

SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.

HEART OF GOLD (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber. E.

HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.

SANDER'S WHITE (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.

CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

ILE DE FRANCE (Aug. Nonin, 1924).—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. Recommended as one of the best of this type.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

JACOTTE (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red, very free flowering, semi-double.

SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers silvery white. Very vigorous climber.

DR. HUEY (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.

Summer pruning should be lighter than in winter.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double light pink variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.

BUSH FIRE (Alister Clark).—A first-rate crimson variety which is superior to many others of the same colour, in that it is highly mildew-resistant.

LORETTO (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar Rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease-proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.

ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID (Chaplin, 1926), 6.—Related to and slightly deeper in colour than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Rather smaller than the parent. E.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/9 each; 18/- doz.; postage extra.

ZENOBIA (Paul, 1892), 3.—Pink.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/9 each; 18/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

RAMONA (—), 5.—Identical with *Sinica Anemone* in all respects except the flowers, which are a rosy red. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Dampier, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 2.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 3 or 5.

(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA INDICA.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi superieur and Crimson monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low ledges and borders. Price, 1/9 each; 16/- doz.; £6 per 100; postage extra.

Surface watering encourages Black Spot.

Standard Roses

30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- doz., except where otherwise marked; postage or freight extra. The heights given are approximate only, and indicate the length of the original cutting, and do not include the length of head from the point of budding.

Alexander Hill Gray.
America.
Angele Pernet.
Antoine Rivoire.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.
Belle Seibrecht. — Synonymous Mrs. W. J. Grant.
Betty Uprichard.
Black Boy.
Briarcliff.
Chas. P. Kilham.
Chateau de Clos Vougeot.
Clarice Goodacre.
Columbia.
Commonwealth.
Countess of Gosford.
Dame Edith Helen.
Duchess of Wellington.
Elegante.
Ethel Somerset.
Etoile de Hollande.
F. J. Looymans
Florex.
Fontanelle.
Frances Gaunt.
Frau Karl Druschki.
F. W. Dunlop.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
George Dickson.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Gleam.
Golden Ophelia.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Gustav Grunerwald.
Gwen Nash.
Hadley.
Hawthorn Crimson.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
John Davison.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.
John C. M. Mensing.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Konigin Carola.
Lady A. Stanley.
Lady Ashtown.
Lady Dixon Hartland.
Lady H. Maglona.

Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Maureen Stewart.
Laurent Carle.
Lord Charlemont.
Los Angeles.
Mabel Morse.
Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.



Madame Jules Bouche.
Madame Jules Grolez.
Madame Segond Weber.
Maman Cochet.
Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Margaret McGredy.
Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.
Midnight Sun.
Miss Willmott.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.

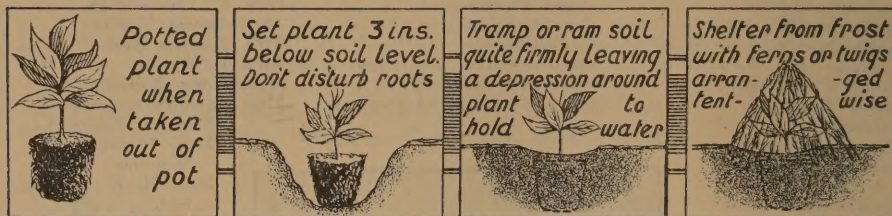
Mrs. Bryce Allen.
Mrs. Beckwith.
Mrs. C. J. Bell.
Mrs. C. Lamplough.
Mrs. David McKee.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. E. Willis.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. H. R. Darlington.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher.
Mrs. Mackellar.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.
Nellie Parker.
Ophelia.
Padre.
Phoebe.
Pilgrim.
Queenie Robinson.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page Roberts.
Rhea Reid.
Rose Marie.
Roselandia.
Richard E. West.
Sensation.
Sovereign.
Sunburst.
Sunstar.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madam Boulet.
Souvenir of Stella Grey.
Shot Silk.
Sunstar.
Talisman, 7/6 ea.
Una Wallace.
Warrior.
White Ensign.
White Maman Cochet.
W. F. Dreer.
Wilhelm Kordes.

Always place the stake on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water



well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Hydrangeas, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas must be cut early in winter and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

Never disturb the roots of shrubs from pots.

Lagerstroemia



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

The first illustration gives a good idea of correct and incorrect pruning. The framework had been formed by the pruning indicated in the middle of the picture, but the following winter the cuts were wrongly made at the top. As the flowers are produced on the ends of the growths made the same season the cutting should be hard back to the main framework. This ensures good shape, long stems and good blooms.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation,

If in doubt, write for advice.

Evergreen Hibiscus



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

Cut back all hardy evergreen shrubs **after** flowering. Pruning consists of cutting out any dead or weak wood and shaping the plant. Tender evergreens like Hibiscus, Acalyphas or other subtropical subjects are best pruned just before the spring growth commences, as frost will then not injure the young growths.

soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

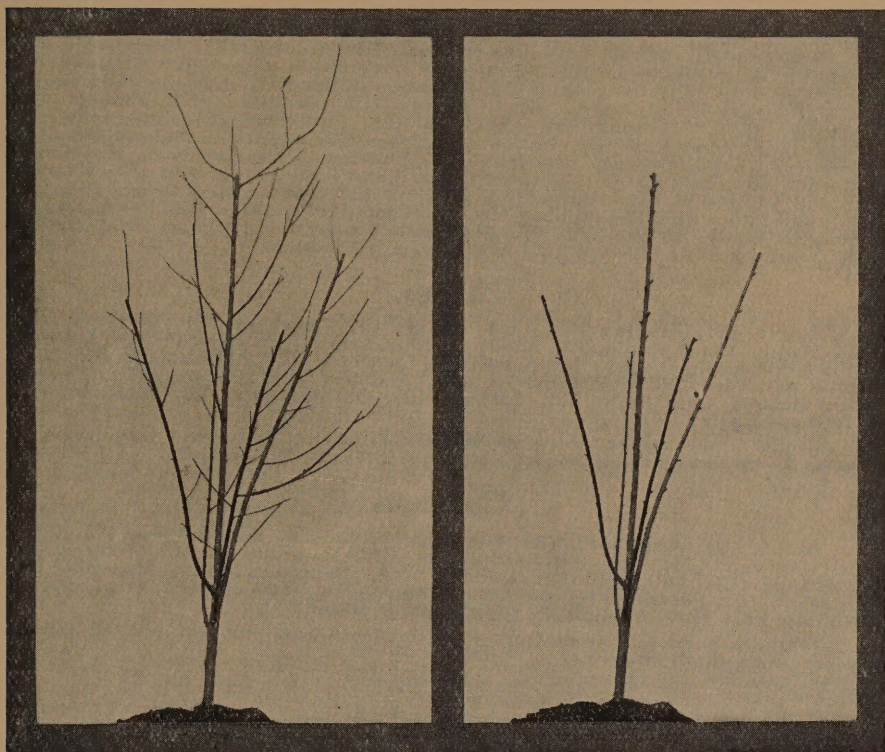
PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

Prune after flowering for most shrubs.

Double Flowering Peach



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

After forming the main framework of branches, pruning of these trees consists of cutting back to the main stems all the laterals **after** each flowering. The length and number of main branches must be determined by the vigour of the tree.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

E.—Evergreen.

Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cerasus (E), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), *Gardenia (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Poinciana (D), *Poinsettia (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

D.—Deciduous.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), *Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenoporum (E), *Jacaranda (E), Lagunaria (E), *Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), *Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D), *Tristania (E).

Conifers.—All except Abies, Araucaria imbricata, Cryptomeria japonica, Cupressus Lawsoniana aurea, Ginkgo, Retinospora, Taxus, Wellingtonia.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), *Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), *Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bauhinia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Crotolaria (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (all evergreen sorts), Hydrangea (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Murraya (E), Mussaenda (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rondeletia (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E).

Trees.

Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Populus (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D and E), Syncarpia (E), Tristania (E).

Conifers.—Araucarias (except imbricata), Podocarpus (E), Pinus insignis (E), Juniperus (E), Taxodium (D), Cupressus (E).

Climbers.

Antigonon (D), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Jasminum (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Carefully select according to climate.

Hobart and Mountain Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Aucuba (E), Benthania (D), Buddleia (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E), Choisia (E), Clethra (E), Clanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Edwardsia (E), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Hibiscus syriacus (D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Punica (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Sambucus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), and all Conifers except Araucaria excelsa and A. Cunninghamii.

Trees.

Acer (D), Aesculus (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Betula (D), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Crataegus (E and D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Fraxinus (D), Gleditsia (D), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia Guilfoylia (D), Clematis (D), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Passiflora (E), Tacsonia (E), Wistaria (D).

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Acacia (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E), Benthania (D), Boronia (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Cercis (D), Choisia (E), Clanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Haplophyllum (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), *Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditsia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenoporus (E), *Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobaea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*In warm spots only and planted in late spring to escape damage by frost.

Carefully study the Climate Map.

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Acalypha (E), Agathea (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Aster (Perennial), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Crotolaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Gyneryum (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (E), Hypericum (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rraphiolepis (E), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana (D), Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E), Toxicophlaea (E).

Trees.

Acacia podalyriaefolia (E), Backhousia (E), Brassia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Ceratonia (E), Davidsonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Robinia (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D and E), Tamarix (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Heeria (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Medeola (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia.

Conifers.

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii, Cupressus, Funebris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Lawsoniana, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus. Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Arduina (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Benthamia (D), Boronia (E), Brassia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Cassia (E), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Metrosideros (E), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rraphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Tupidanthus (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Catalpa (D), Ceratopetalum (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E), Syncarpia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Mr. Croker expresses his thanks to you for the excellent packing and also the beautiful plants, and says he will never get roses anywhere else.—J.T.J., Mackay Club, Mackay, Queensland. 24/6/29.

Our roses from you last season have surpassed any roses I have ever seen in bloom, and the best (Rev. P. Roberts) has been one mass of flowers since last spring.—A.L.F., Pelham, Chinchilla, Queensland. 8/5/29.

The roses ordered by Mr. Ingamells for me from your firm reached me on Friday last in splendid condition. The bushes are wonderfully well grown, and I am looking forward to the spring for the blooms. The packing was also excellent.—Mr. J.S., Woodville Park, S.A. 18/5/29.

I must thank you very much for your wonderful catalogue. The useful information it contains is so great that I assure you it is a real book that I now look forward to having annually.—J.L.J., Mackay Club, Mackay, Queensland. 13/5/29.

I beg to state I was very pleased with the twelve roses I got from you last July. They made good growth and produced some very fine blooms, much better than I expected the first season.—A.J.T., Northcote Street, Northcote, Victoria. 13/5/29.

I wish to thank you for the promptness in forwarding my various orders. The azaleas, roses and shrubs have all arrived in wonderful condition, and am pleased with strength and sturdiness of them all.—C.L.F., Montague Street, Goulburn. 9/5/29.

You will remember me getting two dozen roses from you last August. Notwithstanding a very dry summer, the driest for many years, also water restrictions, I am pleased to say that I did not lose one, and they also made very good growth and flowered freely, which says a lot for the class of plant you sent me. I might say the only rain we had from last July until the present time was about an inch and a half at the latter end of March.—W.W.Y., 260 Russell Street, Bathurst. 21/5/29.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

ACER POLYMORPHUM.—In previous years the select forms of Japanese Maples have generally been grafted on inarched plants supplied by Japanese nurseries. Packing, freight and losses have always increased costs, but this year we are able to offer nice young plants raised locally from seed which come fairly true to the parent forms. These seedling plants offer an opportunity to procure these beautiful foliaged forms at a much lower price and they are recommended with every confidence. *Atropurpureum* and *dissectum* forms only available. H.M.Mt., and in bush houses or similar positions in S. 3/6 each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS ALBA.—A white flowered form of this very beautiful climbing plant. The blooms are produced in long sprays and are unexcelled for decoration. The plants offered are raised from seed, but appear to come true. Suitable for B.R. and S. zones only. 2/6 each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS, Shell Pink.—A light form of the old rose pink variety which should prove a very welcome addition. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA.—Single Pink. This is a small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit, and, when in bloom, is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but a really graceful bloom. H.M.Mt.S. 3/6 each.

CEANOTHUS MARIE SIMON.—This variety is of a similar type to *C. Gloire de Versailles*, with the exception that the blooms are pink instead of blue. This is a distinct break of colour from the ordinary *Ceanothus*, and is well worth trying. 3/6 each.

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE, D.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to *Plumbago* and produces deep sky blue flowers over a long season. The plants are shrubby and grow from 3 to 5 feet in height. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. 2/6.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS, D.—The large white flowers of *Clematis montana* are well known, and this variety with pink flowers and pretty red foliage will be a welcome addition to the list of climbing plants. H.M.Mt.S. 3/- each.

HELIANTHEMUM or Rock Rose.—An uncommon family of very attractive prostrate border or rockery plants. They revel in warm positions and produce their flowers over a very long period. We can thoroughly recommend these for all classes of rockery and border work. For list of varieties see *Herbaceous Plants*.

HIBISCUS JULIUS CAMFIELD, E.6.—An excellent variety raised by the late George Harwood, but apparently never disseminated. The flowers are single, of a rich crimson colour, with a dark maroon eye, and are of enormous size. The plant is free flowering in habit, and is recommended as a splendid addition. B.R.S. 2/- each.

HYDRANGEAS.—These flowers have been receiving considerable attention from hybridists in Europe, and many new and beautiful and greatly improved varieties are being tested. With the exception of the whites the colours vary according to soil conditions and it is quite impossible to indicate particular shades without knowing the class of soil and treatment each plant will receive. Ironstone soils invariably produce blue, and where iron is absent or unavailable the colours always work towards pink in direct proportion to the iron content of soil or water supplied. While thoroughly recommending these new introductions as a great advance over older types, no guarantee as to colour is possible. The colour is only indicated where the flower is white.

Domotoi.—A wonderful variety producing enormous heads of semi-double flowers which require light shade for best results. 3/-.

Gertrude Glahn.—Extra large truss, 3/-.

Goliath.—Large heads. Tall growing. 3/-.

Ideal.—Large and free blooming. 3/-.

La Marne.—Enormous, individual flowers and extra large truss. 3/-.

Lancelot.—Large trusses of slightly fringed flowers. 3/-.

Neige Orleanaise.—White. 3/-.

Parsifal.—Fringed flowers. 3/-.

Rubis.—Immense trusses. 3/-.

Sensation.—3/-.

Satinette.—3/-.

Splendour.—Large heads. 3/-.

Many new plants are being tested.

LASIANDRA EDWARDSII ROBUSTA.—A welcome addition to the list of hardy dwarf shrubs, the result of clever hybridising by a well known Victorian craftsman. The plants are dwarf and compact and produce blooms nearly as large as *grandiflora* and as freely as *macrantha*. It is hardier and more vigorous than *grandiflora*, flowering freely through the winter months. Suitable everywhere except in Mt. 2/6 each.

LEPTOSPERMUM CITRATUM.—A local coastal N.S. Wales variety of Tea Tree producing sprays of white bloom, but valued most for the citral contained in the leaves. In this respect it compares favourably with *Aloysia* and *Backhousia*, both of which have similar lemon scented foliage. This variety makes a good hedge. B.R.S. 2/- each.

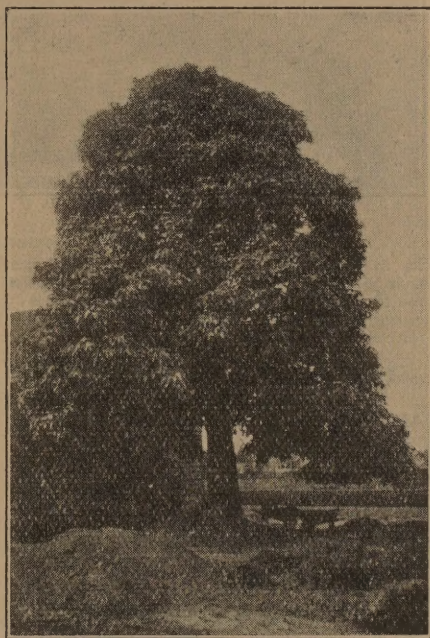
LONICERA NITIDA.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. Hardy everywhere. 1/6 each; 6 or more plants at the rate of 16/- doz.

NEW WINTER FLOWERING PEACHES.—We are offering this year two varieties of flowering peaches which bloom much earlier than the normal types. These are from the garden of Mr. Duncan Carson, of Wahroonga, who has specialised in the raising of these plants for many years. One great advantage of the early blooming is that the flowers are finished before the hot winds spoil the usual varieties. They commence flowering about the end of July or early August, and are finished when the ordinary varieties come into bloom, thus prolonging the blooming season. The colours available are red and pink, and are worthy of a place in any garden where the blossoms are not injured by early frost. 2/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA LASIANTHOS.—A native shrub growing 12 to 15 feet high and producing in spring beautiful blue flowers. Denser growth than *Ovalifolia* and darker green foliage. A.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

SALIX COERULEA (The Cricket Bat Willow).—An upright growing tree attaining a height of 80 feet or more in England, with a corresponding girth. It is an extremely rapid grower, and as the national game shows no sign of declining, there are distinct possibilities for its commercial exploitation in Australia. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other, and with an increasing scarcity in England, the price of the timber runs to as much as 12/- a cubic foot (sometimes more). Hardy everywhere, but does best near water. 2/- each.

STERCULIA HYBRID (*acerifolia* x *diversifolia*).—In recent years there has been much interest displayed in this cross between two splendid native trees. They produce magnificent foliage, and are worth growing from this point alone. In addition, every year about January the foliage drops off prior to flowering, and the trees come out in a mass of pink or red blooms. In the experience of Dr. Pryor, of the Mental Hospital, Parramatta, they flower every year instead of the variable performance of *S. acerifolia*. The plants offered are seedlings which appear to come true to type, but no guarantee can be given as to colour of bloom. 2/6 each. A few grafted plants are available at 5/- each.



Sterculia Hybrid.

VERONICA LA SEDUISANTE.—Broad, shiny leaves, the under surface suffused deep red, and flowers of a purplish crimson. Hardy everywhere, except B. and R. 2/- each.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

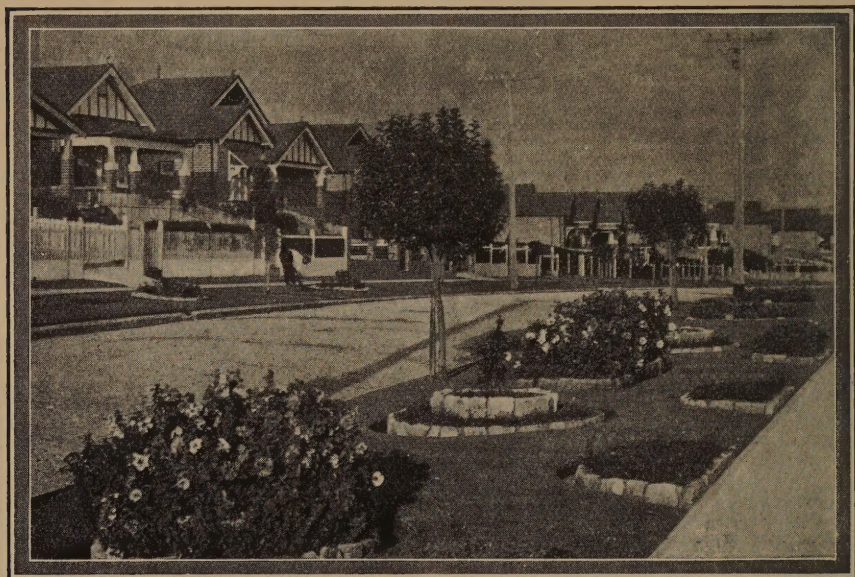
TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Footpath Gardening at Five Dock.

In many suburbs the garden beauty and interest finishes at the front fence. In this progressive suburb the garden idea is carried right to the kerb. When the menace of straying cattle is removed this form of street beautification might be enhanced by the abolition or reduction in height of all front fences and all side fences forward of the building line.

PRICES.—Some items are marked 2/- each, 18/- doz. This is a special cut rate, and only applies to varieties so marked. All other 2/- lines are 22/- per dozen.

ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician.)
 uniflora, E.4. — Pretty dwarf shrub, producing lilaceous pink tubular flowers. A.B. M.P.S. 2 0

ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.S.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow)

E.6.—Pure white 2 0

Cloth of Gold, E.6.—Yellow ... 2 0

Eclipse, E.6.—Orange scarlet, veined purple 2 0
Emperor, E.4.—Dark crimson .. 2 0
Rosaeflorum, E.6.—Rosy pink 2 0
Souvenir de Bonn, E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet 2 0
vexillarium, E.3. — Small dull crimson flowers with yellow petals. Two varieties available—green and variegated 2 0

ACACIA FALSE.—See Robinia.

ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Aus-

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

ACACIA—Continued.

s. d.

tralian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter. 16/- doz. 1 6

decurrens, E.20. The Black Wattle.—Deep golden yellow flowers. Winter 2 0

dealbata (Dealbatus, white-washed) **E.20.**—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter 2 0

elata (Tall), **E.30.**—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer .. 2 0

podalyriaefolia (*Podalyria* leaved), **E.20.**—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

pycnantha, Golden Wattle, E.30.—The leaves of this wattle are much broader than in other varieties. Though found also in Victoria and part of N.S.W., it is sometimes known as South Australian Wattle. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0

spectabilis (Showy), **E.10.**—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring 2 0

ACER. Maple.—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—A.H.M.Mt.P.S. s. d. 2 6

negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—A silver leaved form of *Acer negundo*. H.M.Mt.S. 5 0

platanoides, D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt. 2 6

polymorphum (poly, many, morphum, a shape), **D.20.** Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings 2 6

atropurpureum, D.6. Leaves about three inches across. Dark red in Spring, then change to green, and again become dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

dissectum, D.4. Leaves are deeply serrated, green in Spring, changing to rich dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

dissectum atropurpureum, D.4. Leaves similar to above, but the young leaves in Spring are dark red, changing later to green, and again to dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

osakazuki, D.6.—Leaves are deeply serrated, green in Spring, changing to red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

reticulatum, D.6.—Yellowish green leaves with a network of dark green veins. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

—These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush-house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown.

pseudo platanus, D.50. Sycamore or false plane.—H.M.Mt. 2 6
(See also Special Items.)

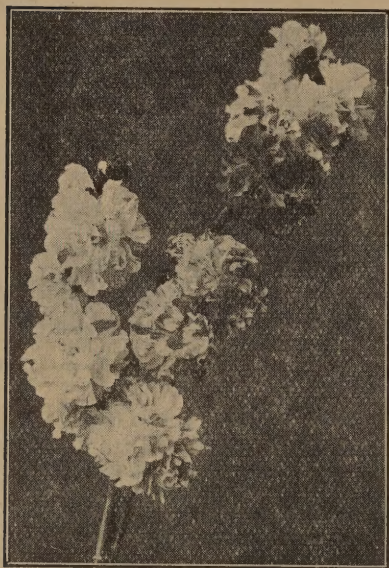
AESCULUS.—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring

hippocastanum (Hippoc, a horse; castanon, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.), **D.40.**—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 6

rubicunda, D.20. Pink chestnut.—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

- doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommended generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt. 3 0
- AGONIS.**—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds.)
- flexuosa* (flexible), E.30. — A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- ALOYSIA.**—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as *Lippia*.
- citriodora*, D.8. Lemon scented verbenae.—If the lemon scent is all that is required, *Backhousia citriodora* is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned
- over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- New Winter flowering varieties. See Special Items.
- Pollardi, D.15.**—A single pink flowering variety, blooming before the double flowered peaches. Very attractive in early Spring 2 0
- ANGOPHORA.**—(Aggos a vessel, phero to bear, alluding to the shape of the fruit.)
- lanceolatus*, E.40.—The so-called "red gum" of the Sydney district. The bark is reddish pink, and the young shoots provide the red "gum tips" which in recent years have become so popular for decoration. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" but never a second.
- unedo*, E.10.—Irish Strawberry Tree.—White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
- crenulata* (Full of Notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B.R.S. 2 6
- ARDUINA.**—Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
- bispinosa grandiflora* (Two spined, large flowered), E.6.—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- ARTEMISIA.**—Artemis, one of the names of Diana. Wormwood. Sometimes called "old man."
- argentea*, E.4.—Strong smelling silvery foliage and yellow flowers 2 0
- ASH.**—See *Fraxinus*.
- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name.)
- japonica aurea*, E.4. The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants pro-



Flowering Peach

Striped, showing the habit of this variety to produce occasional red flowers.

every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer 2 0

AMYGDALUS.—(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)

persica (Persian), D.10.—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

- ducing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse of York.
- citriodora, E.18.** A native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- BAMBUSA.**—(Bambos its Indian name.)
- Alphonse Karri, E.6.**—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems ... 2 6
- Arundinaria Hindsii, E.10.**—A slender growing ornamental variety of Bamboo suitable for tubs or specimens 2 6
- Arundinaria Hindsii graminea, E.6.**—A diminutive form of the preceding variety 2 6
- Arundinaria Simoni, E.15.**—A strong erect variety with handsome deep green foliage 2 6
- auricoma, E.2.**—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 6
- Phyllostachys nigra, E.15.**—The black Bamboo. An ornamental variety suitable for specimens or tubs. The canes make useful stakes for small plants in the garden 2 6
- FAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
- alba, E.12.**—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.R.S. 2 6
- purpurea, E.12.**—Large purple flowers; beautiful, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- BEECH.**—See Fagus.
- BEGONIA.**—(Mons. Begon was a French Patron of Botany.) Although Begonias are generally listed as bush house plants, the tall tree-growing varieties are extensively planted in the garden, and are therefore listed here with Shrubs. They require shelter from strong winds and partial shade, but are quite hardy in all climates except Hobart. M. & Mt.
- carnea, E.6.**—Large pale green leaves and great bunches of rosy pink flowers 1 6
- corallina, E.6.**—Leaves edged red, flowers rich scarlet 1 6
- Mabel Roseby, E.6.**—Pretty bronze foliage, under side red, flowers creamy white, and not as profuse as the above 1 6
- Smithii, E.6.**—Bronze foliage, thickly spotted white, large pink flowers 1 6
- BENTHAMIA** (George Benthham, a most distinguished English botanist).—Spring.
- fragifera** (Strawberry fruited.)
- E.12.**—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 0
- BERBERIS.**—The Barberry (Berberys is its Arabian name.)
- aquifolium, E.6.**—Hardy evergreen suitable for the coldest climates, flowers yellow. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- Darwinii, E.6.**—Dark shining foliage, with rich orange clusters of flowers. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- stenophylla, E.3-4.**—Large quantities of small yellow flowers in Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ... 2 6
- Thunbergii, D.6.**—The foliage of this variety turns to a purplish red in Autumn. The flowers are yellow, followed by red berries. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- Wilsonii, E.3.**—Golden yellow flowers in Summer followed by red berries in Autumn. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6
- We can also supply the ordinary variety *Berberis vulgaris* and *B. vulgaris purpurea* 1 6
- BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.**—See Poinciana.
- BORONIA.**—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring.
- megastigma** (Large stigma),
- E.4.**—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering and well watered through the growing season. H.M.Mt. P.S. from 2 6
- BOTTLE BRUSH.**—See Callistemon.
- BRACHYCHITON.**—See Sterculia.
- BRACHYSEMA.**
- lanceolatum.**—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches, in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed of situations. 2 6

**Browallia Jamiesonii.****BRASSAIA.—**

s. d.

actinophylla (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel), **E.15.**—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. **B.R.S.** 2 6

BROOM.—See Spartium.

BROWALLIA.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linneus.)

Jamiesoni (Jamieson's), **E.6.**—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. **A.B.P.S.** 2 0

BRUGMANSIA.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.

Knightii (Knight's), **E.10.**—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. **A.B.H.Mt.P.R.S.** 2 0

BRUNFELSIA.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. This is a choice free flowering shrub, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer.

latifolia (Broad leaved), **E.6.**—Lavender flowers with white eye. **B.R.S.** 2 6

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.)

Davidii, **E.10.**—Dark purple. An improved form of **Magnifica** 2 0

magnifica, **E.10.**—Dark purple. 2 0

nanhoensis, **E.5.**—Heliotrope. A dwarf growing form of **Veitchiana** 2 0

Veitchiana, **E.10.**—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 2 0

Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.

BUXUS (pyknos, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). Box.

arborea, **E.4.**—A slow-growing dwarf shrub of very compact habit 2 0

sempervirens, **E.3.**—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, 7/6 doz.; 50/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON (Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) Bottle Brush.—A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring

acuminata, **E.8.**—Larger blooms and richer colour than **lanceolatus** 2 0

coccinea, **E.15.**—Scarlet 2 0

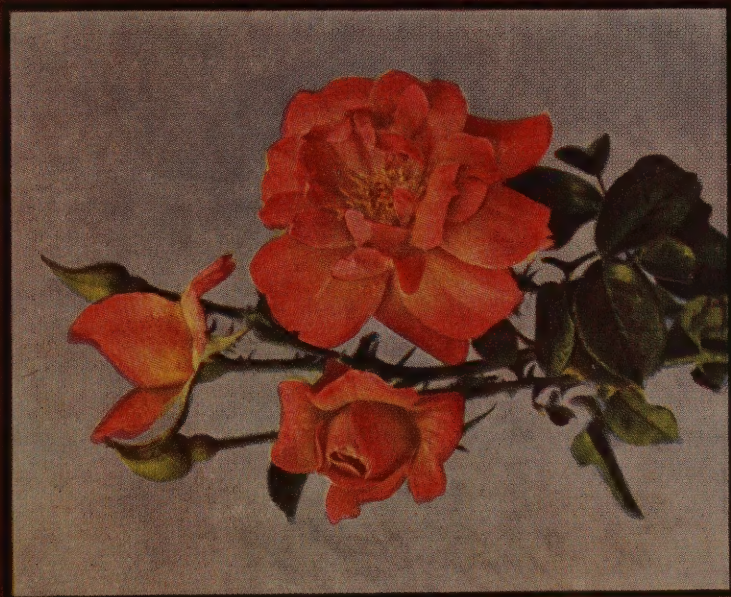
lanceolatus, **E.10.** (Lance leaved).—Scarlet 2 0

CALODENDRON (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree.)—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.

capense, **E.40.**—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. **A.B.M.P.S.** 2 0

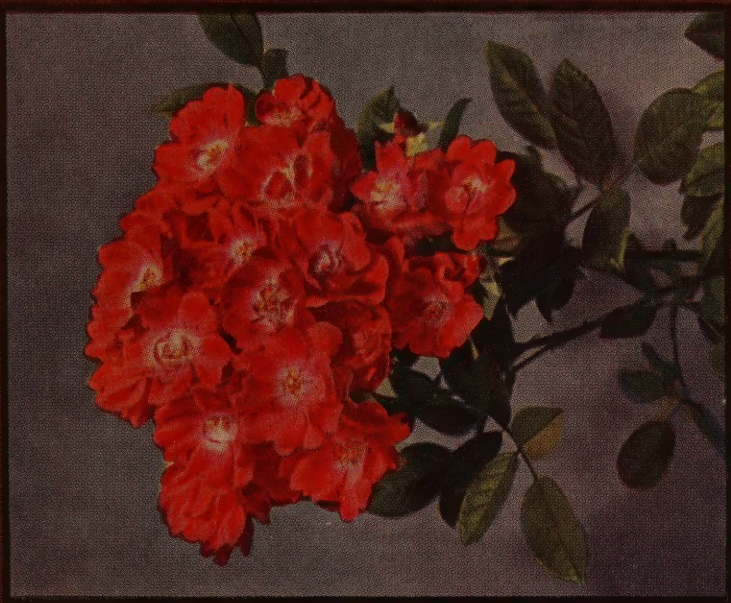
**CALLISTEMON LANCEOLATUS**

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.



ANGELE PERNET

The colour is variable and is often more brilliant.



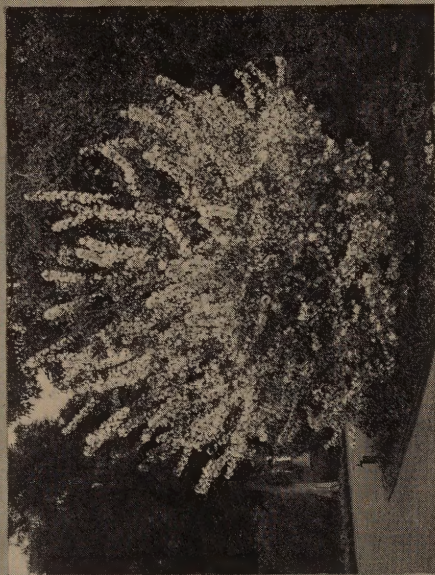
GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon)

The most distinct colour break in the Orleans family.

THREE SATISFACTORY SHRUBS



ELEOCARPUS CYANEUS (Blue Berry Ash).



FLOWERING APPLE.



LASIANDRA EDWARDSII.

CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus or Kamel.) Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining to ten or twelve feet, and valued for their profusion of bloom in the winter. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat.

Angelo Cocchi. White striped rose	3 0
Bonomiana. White, occasionally marked pink	3 0
Candidissima. Large pure white ..	3 0
C. H. Hovey. Dark crimson ..	3 0
Great Eastern. Bright red, semi-double	3 0
Harriet Beecher Sheather. Salmon pink	3 0
Isabella. White. Late flowering	3 0
Lady Parker. Deep rose	3 0
Lady St. Clair. Pale pink	3 0
Metallica. Very dark red	3 0
Prince Frederick William. Light pink	3 0
Red Waratah. Bright red	3 0
Single Red, Single White. These are the original types, and not as stiff and formal as the ordinary varieties	3 0
White Waratah. White, with yellow stamens	3 0
Sasanqua. See special items.	

CAMPHORA (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.

officinalis, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally. 18/- doz. 2 0

CANTUA.—(Cantu is the Peruvian name.)

dependens, E.6.—A handsome shrub from Peru. The foliage is small, and the trumpet-shaped flowers are pale pink at the base, shading to a rich crimson cerise. They are borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and hang downwards in most graceful fashion. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6

CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.

CAPE HONEYUCKLE.—See Protea.

CAROB TREE.—See Ceratonia.

CARYOPTERIS.—(Literally "Winged Fruit.")

mastacanthus, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

CASIMIROA.—(After Cardinal Casimiro Gomez.)

edulis, E.20.—The Mexican Apple. An uncommon fruiting tree, native of Mexico, and suitable for A.B.M.P.S. zones. The trees bear when about 7 years old, and the fruit is described as having a delicious pear-like taste. It is quite distinct from the ordinary well-known apple, and belongs to a totally different family 2 6

CASSIA.—Kasia was its old Greek name.

artemisioides, E.6.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Summer 2 0

Candolleana (de Candolle, a very prominent botanist), **E.10.**—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not



Catalpa Speciosa.

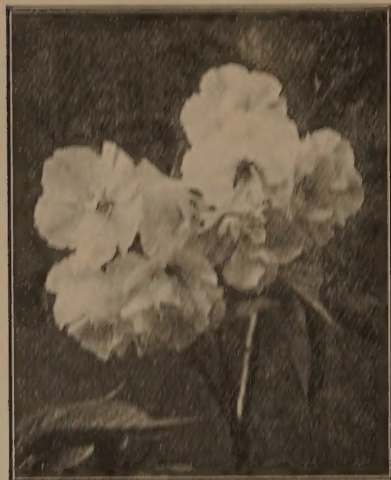
stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn 2 0

didymobotrya, E.6.—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the "Diggers." Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. 2 6

CASTANOSPERMUM (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.

Double cherries for cold climates.

- s. d.
australis, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers salmon. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
CATALPA.—The Indian name. Summer.
speciosa, D.20. (Beautiful).—White and purple 2 0



Flowering Cherry.

- CEANOTHUS**.—A name of doubtful application.
divaricatus, E.10. Covered with blue flowers in Spring. H.M.Mt. 3 0
Gloire de Versailles, D.8.—Lavender blue blooms on long spikes. Spring 3 0
Marie Simon.—See Special Items.
CEDAR.—See *Cedrus*, *Juniperus*, or *Melia*.
CERASUS.—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.
lauro-cerasus, E.20. — Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 16/- doz. 1 6
lusitanica, E.20. — Portugal Laurel. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring.
J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink 2 6
Mt. Fuji.—Semi-double white .. 2 6
Sieboldii rosea superba, darker than *J. H. Veitch*. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney 2 6
CERATONIA.—(Keraton, a horn or pod.)
siliqua (Podded), E.20.—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 2 0

s. d.
CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).

- apetalum*, E.40. — The large leaved Christmas Bush. Requires plenty of moisture to do well. Summer. H.Mt.S. 2 0
gummiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. S. from 2 0

CERATOSTIGMA WILLMOTTIAE.—See Special Items.

CERCIS.—The Scriptural Judas Tree is *Siliquestrum*. Spring.

- canadensis* (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. .. 2 6
siliquastrum, D.20.—Red. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 6



- CESTRUM**.—(An old Greek name.)
nocturnum (Night flowering). D.8.—Greenish white flowers in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
purpureum, E.6. — Purple red flowers. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

- CHAMAELAUCIUM.**—A name of doubtful origin.) s. d.
- uncinatum, E.5.**—The Geraldton Wax Flower. A graceful flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. It always attracts considerable attention by its delicately coloured tea-tree like flowers, which are produced in Spring. It requires a well-drained position, and is frequently killed by over watering in winter. A.M.P.S. 3 0
- CHINESE HAWTHORN.**—See Photinia.
- CHINESE LANTERN.**—See Abutilon.
- CHIONANTHUS** (Chion, snow, and anthos, a flower), the fringe tree. —A very beautiful tree when in flower, being a mass of white.
- virginica, D.30.**—Does best in a moist situation. H.M.Mt. S. 2 6
- CHOISYA** (In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist.).
- ternata** (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves), E.4. —A pretty white flowered dwarf shrub, suitable either for hot or cold climates. Spring 2 0
- CHORIZEMA.**—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink.)
- cordata, E.3.**—A dwarf, free flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. The orange and red pea-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes produced in great profusion. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- ilicifolia, E.3.**—Similar to the previous variety, but the spikes are longer, and lend themselves to decoration more readily. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- CHRISTIA.**—Synonymous with *Strophanthus capensis*.
- grandiflora, E.5.**—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. Summer. A.B.S.P. 2 0
- CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Ceratopetalum*.
- CLETHRA.**—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
- arborea** (Tree-like), E.12.—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M. Mt. Summer 2 6
- CLIANTHUS.**—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring
- punicus, E.6.**—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6
- COPROSMA.**
- Baueriana picturata, E.6.**—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2 6
- Baueriana variegata, E.6.**—Leaves heavily margined, creamy yellow 2 6
- ucida.**—(Shining), 16/- doz. s. d. 1 6
Splendid hedge plant for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.
- CORAL TREE.**—See *Erythrina*.
- COTONEASTER.**—(Literally Quince-like.) Spring
- buxifolia** (Box leaved), E.4.—White 2 0
- microphylla** (Small leaved), E.4. 2 0
- Simonsii** (Simon's), D.8.—Small white flowers followed by red berries 2 0
- Francheti, E.8.**—Handsome arching, canes heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter. Spring 2 0
Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CRATAEGUS.**—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called hawthorn or May, but as *Spiraea* is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring.
- Carrieri, D.18.**—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended 2 6
- cordata, D.20.**—A graceful foliaged variety valued for its autumnal tinted leaves. One of the best for Autumn foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- crenulata, E.8.**—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge, 18/- doz. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur), D.8.—Flowers white, tinged red. Lovely Autumn foliage and red fruit 2 6
- oxyacantha, D.12.** (Sharp thorned)—Double crimson 2 6
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double pink 2 6
- oxyacantha, D.12.**—Double white 2 6
- pyracantha, E.8.**—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- pyracantha angustifolia, E.8.**—White flowers in spring followed by orange berries in autumn. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- CREPE MYRTLE.**—See *Lagerstroemia*.
- CRICKET BAT WILLOW.**—See *Salix Coerulea* in special items.
- CROTOLARIA.**—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)
- laburnifolia, E.8.**—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greeny yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

Crataegus Carrieri is a beautiful tree.



**CRATAEGUS
CRENULATA**

CUPHEA.—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods.) Summer. s. d.
jurullensis, E.4.—Yellow and red 2 0
platycentra, E.2.—Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white, 16/- doz. 1 6
 Hardy everywhere except snow regions.

CYDONIA.—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.)
japonica (Japanese), D.6.—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name 2 0
nivalis, D.4.—White 2 0
nivea extus coccinea, D.4.—White and pink flowers on the same branch 2 0
rosea, D.4.—A pleasing pink .. 2 0
rubra grandiflora, D.4.—A rich bright red 2 6
Sargenti, D.4.—Apricot 2 6
 Suitable for all climates except B. and R. Prune after flowering.

CYTISUS.—Originally found in Cynthus.
laburnum, D.12.—Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except B. and R. 2 0
 This plant takes several years to flower. Spring.

stenopetalus. A quick-growing shrub similar to *Genista fragrans*, but flower heads

are much larger. Blooms s. d.
 the first year. Spring .. 2 0

DAPHNE.—The Nymph of Grecian fable.

odora, E.3.—White flowers, from 3 6

rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained 5 0

Suitable everywhere except B. They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist, shady position. Winter.

DAVIDSONIA.—(Named after its discoverer.)

pruriens, E.15.—A tall shrub, producing reddish flowers followed by purple fruits. A native of northern New South Wales and Queensland. Spring. B. & R. 2 6

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.). Wedding Bells. Spring.

candidissima flora plena, D.4.—Double white 2 0

gracilis, D.2.—Double white, very dwarf grower 2 0

rosea flora plena, D.4.—Double pink 2 0

Pride of Rochester, D.4.—Double white flowers. The lower side of outer petals pink 2 0



Cytisus Stenopetalus.

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.

**Diervilla Amabilis.**

s. d.

Free flowering shrubs, valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0

DIERVILLA.—Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigela.) Spring.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Rosy crimson 2 0

amabilis, D.6.—Light pink .. 2 0

candida, D.6.—Pure white .. 2 0

conquete, D.6.—Large pink ... 2 0

Eva Rathke, D.6.—Dark crimson .. 2 0

Hardy and beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B.R.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour. Some authorities declare the claim open to challenge. The leaves were used by Hottentots with grease to anoint their bodies.)

ericoides (Erica-like), **E.4.**—White 2 0

Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrubs with scented foliage. A.H. M.P.S.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.)

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0

MRS. A. SCHOLES, E.3.—Deep crimson flowers. Quite a new colour break in these shrubs. Spring and Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 6

puniceus, E.3.—Flowers similar to above, but dark Italian red in colour. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0

DOMBEYA.—(A French botanist, J. Dombey, is responsible for this name.)

s. d.

Dregiana, E.12.—Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Mastersi, E.12.—White. Larger blooms than the preceding variety, but flowers are not so abundantly produced. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower. In allusion to the long, straight flower stems.)

excelsa, E.12. Gigantic Lily.— Handsome native plant with red flowers, on long spikes; also known as "Gymea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

larkinii, E.12.—A Queensland variety with larger and more brilliant flowers. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

DOUBLE APPLE.—See Malus.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See Cerasus.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See Amygdalus.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See Prunus.

DOUBLE QUINCE.—See Cydonia.

DRACAENA.—(Drakaina, a dragon.) The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring.

australis, E.8 2 0

terminalis, E.20 2 0

Handsome shrubs giving a tropical effect with their distinctive foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.R.S.

DURANTA.—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.)

Plumieri, E.8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes

**Diplacus Puniceus.**

	s. d.		s. d.
a good subject for the shrubbery as well. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz.	1 6	which causes much confusion. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0
100/- per 100.		speciosa, D.15. —The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary <i>Erythrina indica</i> grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit and much more brilliant when in bloom. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 6
alba, E.8. —White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0	ESCALLONIA. —(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)	
EDWARDSIA. —(Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.)		macrantha (Large flowered.), E.6.—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except Brisbane. Summer. 18/- doz.	2 0
microphylla (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf.), E.12.—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M. Mt.S.	2 6	montevideensis (Monte Video), E.10. — White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn	2 0
ELAEAGNUS (Eleagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).		EUCALYPTUS. —(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)	
japonica macrophylla aurea variegata, E.10. —This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring	2 0	botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides like), E.60.—One of the best for planting for shelter trees, 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100	1 6
ELDERBERRY. —See Sambucus.		calophylla, E.20. Large, with heads of creamy white flowers, 18/- doz.	2 0
ELEOCARPUS. —(Elaiia the olive, and carpus fruit.)		calophylla rosea, E.20. —A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian, 18/- doz.	2 0
cyaneus (Blue), E.20.—A striking native shrub, producing clusters of white fringed flowers, followed by blue berries, which give it the name of Blue Berry Ash. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2 6	citriodora, E.75. Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country, 18/- doz.	2 0
ELM. —See Ulmus.		corynocalyx, E.100. Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates, 16/- doz., 100/- per 100 ..	1 6
ENGLISH LAUREL. —See <i>Cerasus lauro-cerasus</i> .		ficifolia (Fig-leaved), E.15.—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered <i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i> , truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place	
ERIOSTEMON. — (Erion, wool, and stemon, stamen; referring to the appearance of the stamens.)			
nerifolium (Oleander leaved), E.3.—A beautiful native shrub with long spikes of pink flowers. Does best in semi-shady places	2 6		
ERYTHRINA. (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree.			
coraliodendron, D.30. —A tall growing, deciduous variety producing deep scarlet flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 6		
crista-galli (Cockscomb), D.8.—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0		
indica, D.30. —This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree. and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (<i>Sterculia acerifolia</i>) is frequently called "Coral Tree,"			

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

s. d.
in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer, 18/- doz. 2 0

Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and *E. calophylla rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

globulus, E.150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitos which carry malaria, 16/- doz., 100/- per 100 1 6

sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowering iron bark. A graceful tree of drooping habit suitable for specimens or avenues. The flowers are borne amongst the foliage. A.M.Mt.P.S. 22/- doz. 2 0

The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *cicifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in all except the coldest Australian climates.

EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.)

Luehmanni, E.10. A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugénias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.R.S. 2 6

myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple, and somewhat pear shaped. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0

uniflora, E.6.—Brazilian Cherry.—Richly coloured foliage. A.B.P.R.S. 2 6

ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lilly-pilli. An extra tall grow-



Exochorda Grandiflora.

s. d.
ing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)

japonica, E.10.—The large growing variety valued chiefly for its red berries in Autumn 2 0

japonica aurea, E.6. A golden-leaved variety of the above 2 0

latifolius albus, E.4. 2 0

latifolius aurea, E.8 2 0

Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B.

EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)

ianthinum, E.4.—Very large heads of dark lilac flowers in winter. Winter. B.S. 2 6

EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)—Christ's Thorn.

splendens, E.4.—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

EXOCHORDA.—

grandiflora, D.6, Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B.R. Spring 2 0

macrantha, D.6. Larger flowers than grandiflora 2 0

FAGUS.—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)

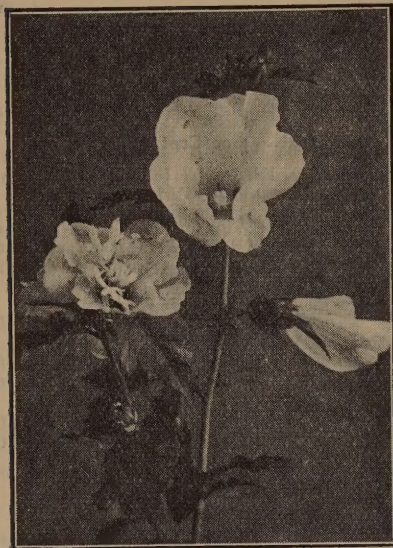
Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

- sylvatica* (Silva a wood. Literally woods loving), D.50.—Common Beech. H.M.Mt. . . 3 0
- sylvatica purpurea*, Purple Beech, D.30. — Leaves in Spring are red, changing to a deep purple. H.M.Mt. 7 6
- FELJOA**.—(Named in honour of J. da Silva Feijo.)
- Sellowiana*, E.10. — A unique flowering and fruiting shrub, native of South America. The red and white blooms are quite attractive in spring, and are followed in the autumn with a green but very finely flavoured fruit, which is just coming into prominence. One fruit thoroughly ripened will scent the whole house. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- FELICIA**.—(Felix, happy.)
- angustifolia* (Narrowly leaved), E.2.—Lilac flowers of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. Late Spring 2 0
- FICUS**.—(The Latin word for the Fig.)
- australis*, E.60.—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- macrophylla*, E.60. — Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- Hillii*, E.30. A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. Usually sold as *F. Nitida*. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- FIG**.—See *Ficus*.
- FLAME TREE**.—See *Sterculia*.
- FLOWERING CYPRESS**.—See *Tamarix*.
- FORSYTHIA**.—(Named in honour of Wm. Forsyth.)
- viridissima* (very green), D.8.—A hardy shrub bearing clear yellow bell-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- FRANGIPANNI**.—See *Plumieria*.
- FRAXINUS**.—(The original Latin word for the Ash.)
- americana*, D.30.—American Ash 2 0
- excelsior*, D.50.—English Ash .. 2 0
- excelsior aurea*.—Golden form of above 3 6
- oxycarpa*, D.30. — The desert Ash. A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B. and R.
- GARDENIA**.—(Dr. Garden, an American.)
- globosa*, E.15.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- intermedia*, E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- magnifica*, E.4.—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- GENISTA**.—(In Celtic "Gem" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (*Planta genista*).
- aetnensis*, E.6. — Mt. Etna Broom. A strong growing variety with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- Andreana*, E.4. Crimson and yellow.—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- fragrans*, E.4.—A dwarf, compact, yellow flowering shrub with fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- GIANT LILY**.—See *Doryanthes*.
- GLEDITSCHIA** (Gleditsch, a German botanist.) The Honey Locust.
- triacanthos* (Three spined), D.50.—White 2 0
- By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- GOLDFUSSIA**.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)
- anisophylla*, E.3. — Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- GORDONIA**.—(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.)
- anomala*, E.10.—A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as *Camellia axillaris*. It produces large creamy white flowers in spring. H.M.Mt.S. 3 6
- GRAPTOPHYLLUM**. — (*Grapho*, to write; *phyllon*, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)
- Earlii*, E.6. — A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 6
- GREVILLEA**.—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)
- Banksii Fosterii*, E.6.—A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- Dallachiana*, E.3.—The flowers are tubular and, though small, are borne in great profusion. Bushy habit of

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
growth and small dainty foliage. Spring	2	0	Sydney. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens ...	2	0
Hilliana, E.20. —White. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	HAWTHORN. —See <i>Crataegus</i> .		
robusta, E.40. —Silky Oak. Orange. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	HELIOTROPIUM. (Helios, the sun; trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.		
rosmarinifolia, E.5. —Another native shrub worth while. The foliage is a silvery green, somewhat like rosemary, and the flowers rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring	2	0	Aureum, E.2. —Golden leaves and pale blue flowers	2	0
GUAVA. —See <i>Psidium</i> .			President Garfield, E.2. —Light mauve or purple	2	0
HABROTHAMNUS (Habros, gay; thamn, a shrub.)			Priapo, E.3. —Dark blue	2	0
elegans, E.6. —Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	Swanley Giant, E.3. —A very large type. Dark	2	0
HAKEA. —(After Baron Hake). Pin-cushion flower.			La Petite Nigresse. Dark purple	2	0
eucalyptoides (<i>Eucalyptus</i> like.)			HIBISCUS. — (Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.)		
E.8. —A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers with cream anthers. Recommended. Spring. A.M.P.S.	2	6	HIBISCUS. —Evergreen Type.		
HARPEPHYLLUM.			These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.		
caffrum, E.40. —A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. It is a native of South Africa, and grows up to elevations of 5,000 feet. This would make it quite suitable for climates similar to Brisbane, Perth or			Andersonii, E.4. —A dark red variety with a rich black eye. It is very susceptible to frost and only recommended for B.R.S.	2	0
			Aureole. —Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.R.S.	2	0
			Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.R.S. 18/- doz.	2	0
			Conqueror, E.6. Buff yellow, crimson base.—A very fine variety. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
			General Courteges, E.8. —A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz.	2	0
			George Harwood. Single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.R.S., 18/- doz. ...	2	0
			Gloria. —Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.R.S.	2	0
			Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
			Island Queen, E.8. Rich pink.—A good colour and distinct. B.R.S.	2	0
			Julius Camfield. —See Special Items.		

GREVILLEA
BANKSII FOSTER



Hibiscus Syriacus.

Showing single and double types.
Suitable for coldest climates.

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. B.S. s. d. 2 0

Madeline Champion.—Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.R.S. 2 0

Peachblow, E.8.—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.R.S. 2 0

Rosy Morn.—Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.R.S. 2 0

Rose Scott, E.6.—Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.R.S. 2 0

Tango Queen, E.6.—Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.R.S. 2 0

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba, fl. pl., D.10.—Large double white. Autumn. 2 0

mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.—White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn 2 0

HIBISCUS.—Syriacus Type.

Syrian, D.10. This type is suitable for both hot and cold climates. Summer.

	s. d.
alba plena. Double white, dark eye	2 0
Boule de Feu. Fiery red. Double	2 0
Coelestis. Azure blue. Single	2 0
De la Veuve. Heliotrope single	2 0
paeoniflorus. Deep rose double	2 0
Pompon Rouge. Deep crimson double	2 0
rubra, fl. pl. Rich carmine double	2 0
total albus. Pure white. Single	2 0

HIBISCUS.

moscheutos.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere 2 6
(Or one plant each of three colours for 7/-.)

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

dulcis, D.20.—The Chinese Raisin. A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful



Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

s. d.

HYDRANGEA.—Continued.

cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink, as lime generally makes the iron in the soil insoluble.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6. Rosy blue.—Distinct type, different to other varieties, giving the impression of the edges being milled like a coin	2 0
Avalanche. Pure white. Large truss	2 0
Bouquet Rose	2 0
Dentelle	2 0
Elmar. Dwarf habit. Flowers finely fringed	2 6
F. Mathes. Large heads	2 6
Germaine Moulliere. Large white	2 6
Madame A. Riverain	2 6
Madame Moulliere. Very large trusses	2 0
Marchal Foch. Free bloomer	2 6
Matador	2 6
Mont Rose	2 0
Mrs. H. J. Jones. Very large	2 6
Niedersachsen. Large	2 6
Ornament	2 0
paniculata grandiflora. Quite different to the ordinary varieties, having longer spikes of bloom and more suited to cold climates. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 6
Pasteur	2 6
Prince Bleu	2 6

Radiant	s. d. 2 0
Souv. de Mme. Chataud	2 0
Triumph	2 6
Yvonne Cayeux	2 6

The colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

See Special Items for new varieties of Hydrangeas.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; spores, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum. — Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.

2 0

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow

2 0

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries

2 0

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly.—H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney

2 0

aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees. Stock limited. from

3 6

alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H.M. Mt.

3 6

aurea variegata, E.10. Golden Holly.—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt.

3 6

cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S.

2 6

Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See Sterculia.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See Rhamnus.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.6.—White Tassel Flower. B.S.

2 0

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

- pulcherrima* (Most beautiful), s. d.
E.6.—Red tassel flower. A.B.
M.P.S. 2 0
- IOCHROMA.**—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.
- tubulosa*, E.8. — Blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Bunches of royal purple flowers. A.B.
M.P.R.S. 2 0
- JACARANDA.**—(The Brazilian name.)
- mimosaeifolia*, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenue or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over. A.B.M.P.R.S., 22/- doz. 2 0
- JAPONICA.**—See *Cydonia*.
- JASMINUM.** — (Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)
- fruticans*, E.8. — Yellow. A shrubby variety, sweetly scented and suitable for any Australian climate. Spring 2 0
- grandiflorum*, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring 2 0
- primulinum*, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0
- sambac*, E.8.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- JUDAS TREE.**—See *Cercis*.
- JUSTICIA.**—(J. Justice, a Scotch horticulturist.)
- magnifica*, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.R.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring 2 0
- KERRIA.**—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon.) Synonymous *Corchorous*.
- japonica*, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early Spring 2 0
- japonica fl. pl.* D.4.—Double yellow 2 0
- KOELREUTERIA.**
- paniculata*, D.12. — A hardy deciduous tree from China, the foliage colouring yellow in Autumn. It bears large trusses of small yellow flowers in Summer. A.H.
M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- KURRAJONG.**—See *Sterculia*.
- LABURNUM.**—See *Cytisus*.
- LAGERSTROEMIA.** — Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer.
- Eavesii*, D.8.—Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. 3 6
- flos-regina*, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety 2 6
- indica rubra*, D.20.—Bright red 2 6
- indica alba*, D.8.—White 3 6
- Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.
- LAGUNARIA.**— s. d.
- Patersoni*, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting. Summer. A.B.M.
P.R.S. 2 0
- LANTANA.**—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.
- Chelsea Gem*, E.4.—Orange and red.—Very showy, 16/- doz. 1 6
- Drap d'or*, E.4.—Yellow, 18/- doz. 2 0
- Sellowiana*, E.4.—Mauve, 16/- doz. 1 6
- Snowflake*, E.4.—Pure white, 18/- doz. 2 0
- These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.
- LASIANDRA.** — (Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn.
- Edwardsii* E.5.—A new variety raised in Victoria. Of compact growth, and has larger flowers than *macrantha*, and a bushier habit of growth. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- macrantha*, E.8. — (Macros, large; anther, an anther.) Beautiful blue flowering shrub. Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B.
M.P.S. 2 0
- macrantha grandiflora*, E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. A.B.
M.P.S. 2 6
- rosea*, E.6. Pink.—Very free flowering. B.S. 2 0
- LAURUS.**—(Laur, green—Celtic.)
- nobilis*, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The Daphne of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M.
Mt.P.S. 2 0
- LAURUSTINUS.**—See *Viburnum*.
- LAVANDULA.**—(Lavo, to wash; referring to lavender water.)
- dentata* (toothed leaves), E.3.—Purple flowers, 16/- doz. ... 1 6
- spica* (Spike), E.2.—Common lavender. Hardy everywhere except B. 16/- doz. 1 6
- stoechas*, E.3.—French Lavender.—Makes a good hedge. Hardy everywhere except B. 16/- doz. 1 6
- A new industry awaits develop-

Lasiandra Edwardsii is an improvement.

ment in the distilling of lavender s. d.
oil. Samples produced at Gosford,
N.S.W., are much superior to any-
thing ever imported.

LAVENDER.—See Lavandula.

LEONOTIS.—Lion's Tail.

leonurus, E.4.—A dwarf ever-
green shrub bearing spikes
of dark orange flowers.
Spring 2 0

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(Leptos, slender;
sperma, a seed.)

Nichollii, E.8. A New Zealand
shrub with lovely crimson
flowers.—One of the very
best ornamentals available.
Spring. H.M.Mt. 2 6

LIGUSTRUM.—(Ligulare, to tie. The
flexible shoots were used for this
purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for
hedges or specimens. The flowers
are not suitable for picking, but the
seeds provide food for many birds.
Spring and Summer.

lucidum. (Shiny.) — Japanese
privet for tall hedges.
per doz. 2 6
per 100 17 6

lucidum variegata, E.8.—Varie-
gated shrub suitable for
specimens on lawns 2 6

**ovalifolium aureum elegantissi-
mum.**—A beautiful Golden
privet; suitable for speci-
mens or hedges. It wants
regular clipping to maintain
the bright yellow colour
each 1 6

These plants are pot grown,
and will transplant with
much greater satisfaction
than the rooted cuttings
offered in some quarters at
much lower rates, 16/- per
doz.; 100/- per 100.

pubescens. (Downy.) — The
small leaved privet. The
variety mostly used for
hedges. per doz. 2 6
per 100 17 6

LILAC.—See Syringa.

LILLY PILLY.—See Eugenia.

LIME OR LINDEN TREE.—See Tilia.

LINUM (from linon, the old Greek
name.)

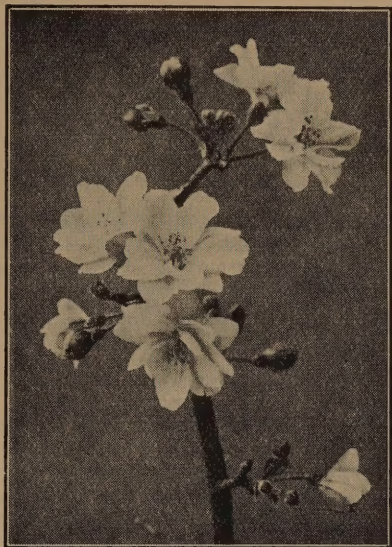
trigynum (three styles), E.3.—
An old identity worthy of
more general cultivation, pro-
ducing a profusion of large,
clear yellow, bell-shaped
flowers in winter. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

LIQUIDAMBAR. — (Really "Liquid
Amber" referring to the gum
produced by some species.)

stryaciflua (Storax flowing),
D.40.—The Maple-like leaves
turn purple, crimson and
yellow in autumn. A most
beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. ... 3 0

LIRIODENDRON.—(Lirion, a lily; den-
dron, tree.) Spring.

tulipiferum, D.40. Tulip Tree.



Malus Rosea Plena.

—A choice flowering tree s. d.
for H.M.Mt. 3 0

LOPHOSTEMON.—See Tristania.

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D.,
a prominent Victorian.)

ternifolia, E.20. Queensland
Nut.—An ornamental and
valuable fruit-tree produc-
ing very sweet nuts with ex-
tremely hard shells. A.B.
M.P.R.S. 2 0

MACKAYA.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)

bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring.
B.R.S. 2 0

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of
Montpelier.) All the varieties are
hardy everywhere except B. & R.

conspicua, D.10.—Pure white,
with a small dark eye. This
is the true variety. Spring
..... from 5 0

fuscata (Brown stalked), E.8.—
Port Wine Magnolia. Should
be in every garden on
account of its delightful frag-
rance. Spring 2 0

grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure
white, known in America as
Bull Bay Tree. Summer.
..... from 3 0

obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep
purple, a particularly fine
sort. Late winter from 5 0

stellata, D.6.—White starry
flowers. One of the real
gems of the garden. Late
winter from 5 0

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

- stellata rosea*, D.6.—Pink star shaped flowers. Late winter, from 5 0
- MALUS**.—Crab Apple.
Hardy deciduous trees flowering in early Spring, followed by small apples very sour to the taste. All are worked on Northern Spy Stocks to ensure blight-proof roots. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- alba plena*. White flowers. double 2 6
- floribunda purpurea*. Flowers are large single crimson. Foliage bronzy purple when young, changing to dark bronzy green 2 6
- Parkmannii*. Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy, semi-double 2 6
- rosea plena*. Soft pink. Double 2 6
- MAPLE**.—See *Acer*.
- MAY**.—See *Spirea* and *Crataegus*.
- MELALEUCA**.—(*Melas*, black, and *Leukos*, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly, spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.
- hypericifolia* (*Hypericum-leaved*), E.8.—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring 2 0
- leucadendron* (*Leucos*, white, and *dendron* a tree), E.30.—One of the paper bark tea trees, with leaves like a callistemon. A beautiful tree suitable for swampy places. Flowers white. 22/- doz. .. 2 0
- MELIA**.—(*Melia*, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)
- Azedarach*, D.20. White Cedar. —Lilac flowers in spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
- Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.
- METROSIDEROS**.—(*Metra*, heartwood; *sideros*, iron.)
- tomentosa* (Covered with short hairs.), E.20.—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. M.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- MICHAELMAS DAISIES**.—See *Herbaceous* section at end of book.
- MOCK ORANGE**.—See *Philadelphus*.
- MONTANOA**.
- grandiflora*, E.10. A handsome foliage plant producing in mid-winter long spikes of white flowers somewhat like *Marguerites*. A.B.P.S. 2 6
- MORETON BAY CHESTNUT**.—See *Castanospermum*.
- MORETON BAY FIG**.—See *Ficus*.
- s. d.
- MURRAYA**.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)
- exotica*, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. B.R.S. .. 2 0
- MUSSAENDA**.—(The native name in Ceylon.)
- frondosa* (Leafy), E.6.—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. Summer. B.S. 2 6
- MYRTLE**.—See *Myrtus*.
- MYROXYLON**.—(From *myron*, fragrant balsam, and *xylon* wood; the wood contains a sweet scented balsam.)
- pereirae*.—One of the most beautiful shade trees available. It grows to a height of 35 or 40 feet, and although partially deciduous in winter presents such a distinct and pleasing outline with its graceful drooping branches as to class it amongst the best of the rare trees. It is a native of Peru, and requires a temperate climate similar to Brisbane and Sydney. A sub-tropical substitute for the English Ash of the colder climates. Highly recommended 2 6
- MYRTUS**.—(*Myron*, perfume.)
- communis* (Common), E.6.—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- NANDINA**.—(Its name in Japan.)
- domestica*, E.8.—The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large



Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful red-dish brown in cold climates 2 6
- NERIUM.**—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn. 18/- doz.
- Alba, E.10.**—Single white, 2 0
- Dr. Gollin, E.6.**—Deep rosy red, single 2 0
- Luteum Plenum, E.6.**—Semi-double, creamy-yellow 2 0
- Madonna Grandiflora, E.6.**—Very large, semi-double, white .. 2 0
- Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.**—Semi-double salmon 2 0
- Monsieur Belaguier, E.6.**—Single light pink 2 0
- Professor Martin, E.6.**—Single crimson 2 0
- Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6.**—Rich dark crimson; single .. 2 0
- Splendens, E.10.**—Very large double pink 2 0
- Splendens Variegata, E.6.**—Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink 3 0
- NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Metrosideros*.
- NEW ZEALAND FLAX.**—See *Phormium*
- NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.**—See *Clianthus*.
- OAK.**—See *Quercus*.
- OCHNA.**—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.)
- multiflora** (Multus, many; flora, flower), E.6.—Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- OLEA.**—(Elaia, the Olive.)
- europaea, E.20.** Common Olive 1 6
- A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants from four inch pots which quite obviate any danger. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- We can also supply several fruiting Olives, such as Picholine, Lucca, Corregiola, Pigale and Verdale 2 6
- These make attractive specimens in the shrubbery, and are valued for their fruit for pickling and oil.
- OLEANDER.**—See *Nerium*.
- OLIVE.**—See *Olea*.
- OSMANTHUS.**—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.)
- ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.**—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- PAULOWNIA.**—(Named after a Princess of the Netherlands.)
- imperialis, D.20.**—Covered in spring with blue bell flowers, followed by very large leaves. Does best in deep soil. H.M. Mt.S. 3 0
- PEARL BUSH.**—See *Exochorda*.
- PEPPER TREE.**—See *Schinus*.
- PHILADELPHUS.**—(The Grecian name.) Mock orange or Syringa. This last term is most confusing, as it is also the botanical name for lilac. Spring 2 0
- grandiflorus, D.6.**—Single. Large flowers. White 2 0
- speciosa, D.6.**—Single white .. 2 0
- Virginal, D.6.**—A most beautiful semi-double white variety. Highly recommended 2 0
- PHORMIUM.**—(Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)
- tenax, E.6.** New Zealand Flax. —Plant in moist positions in any climate 2 0
- PHOTINIA.**—(Photinos, shining.)
- serrulata, E.15.** Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
- glabra rubens.** See special items.
- PITTOSPORUM.**—(Pitte, pitch, spores, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.)
- crassifolium** (Thick-leaves), E.12 2 0
- eugenoides** (Eugenia-like), E.20. 18/- doz. 2 0
- eugenoides variegata, E.15** .. 2 0
- nigrescens** (Nigra, black), E.20 2 0
- undulatum, E.20.** The native Daphne.—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night. Spring. 18/- doz. ... 2 0
- PISTACIA.**
- chinensis.**—Trees which produce coloured foliage in Autumn are always in great demand, and the *Rhus succedanea* has for some time been most popular. Owing, however, to it causing serious skin trouble, the *Rhus* is being condemned by many authorities. In *Pistacia chinensis*, however, we have a rival excelling all the charm of *Rhus* without any ill effects from handling foliage or



Podalyria Grandiflora.

plants. Pistacia is considerably like Rhus in appearance, and grows into a bushy shrub or tree, and is eminently suited to small gardens in all climates. Highly recommended. Plants available in winter only 2 6

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)
orientalis (Eastern.), D.50.—
Suitable to all climates except B.R. Special quotations for quantities. Plane Tree. Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting 2 0

PLUMBAGO.—(Plumbum, lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.

capensis, E.6.—Blue, A.B.M.P. R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0

capensis alba, E.6.—Pure white. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0

PLUMIERIA.—(Plumier, a French Botanist.)

acutifolia. (Sharply pointed.), D.12.—Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer. B.R.S. ... 3 6

PODALYRIA.—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.)

grandiflora, E.6.—The best of all the Podalyrias; flowers

pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland Wattle known as *Acacia Podalyriaefolia* is so called because of its resemblance to this plant Spring. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 6

POINCIANA.—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.)

Gilliesi, E.6. Bird of Paradise Flower.—Yellow and red. Spring 2 0

POINSETTIA.—(Discovered by Mons Poinsette.)

pulcherrima (Most beautiful.), D.10.—Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0

POMEGRANATE.—See Punica.

POPLAR.—See Poplar.

POPULUS.—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplance or common people. Everywhere except R.

bolleana, D.50.—An upright form of the silver poplar ... 2 0

balsamifera, D.50.—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit ... 2 0

deltoides, D.40.—Extremely vigorous, large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red ... 2 6

dilatata, D.50.—Upright Poplar. Syn. P. Pyramidalis and Lombardy Poplar 2 0

The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.

PORT WINE.—See Magnolia fuscata.

PORTUGAL LAUREL.—See Cerasus lusitanica.

PRIVET.—See Ligustrum.

PROSTANTHERA.—(From prostheke, appendage, and anthera, anther.)

ovalifolia, E.8.—A native shrub, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers of distinctive character. Recommended. A.M.P.S. 2 0

PROTEA.—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)

mellifera (mellifer, honey), E.8. —Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B. & R., but elsewhere quite successful ... 3 6

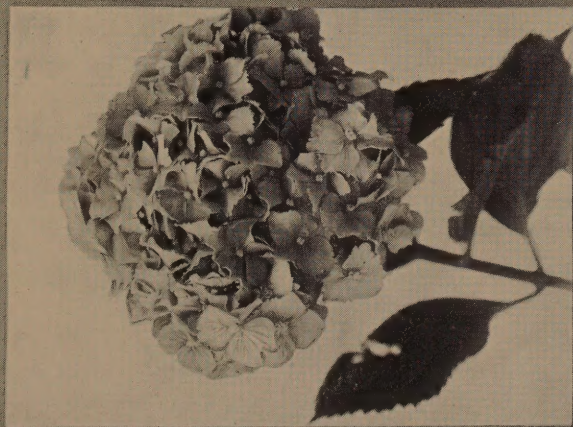
PRUNUS.—(Prunum, a plum.)

Blireiana Fl. Pl., D.10.—Double flowers of a bright rose colour. Purple foliage. E. ... 2 6

Moserii fl. pl.—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening

Neriums are used for hedges.

THREE NEW HYDRANGEAS



PARSIFAL



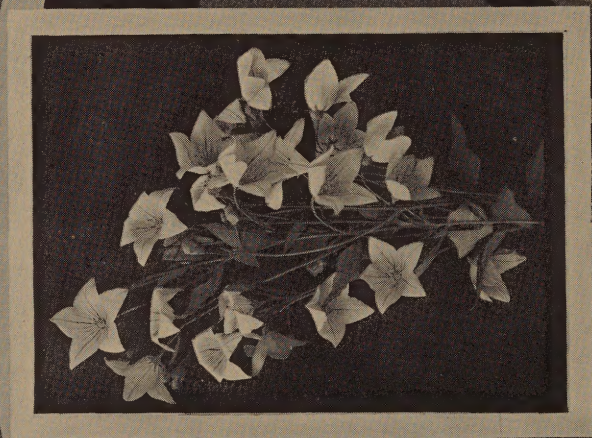
GERTRUDE GLAHN.



LANCELOT.



PERENNIAL ASTER.



PLATYCODON MARIESSII.



BIGNONIA GUILFOYLEI.

- in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended. Purple foliage .. 2 6
- Pissardi nigra, D.20.**—A darker foliaged form than Pissardi sinensis (Chinese), D.6.—Double flowering plum. Pink 2 6
- sinensis alba, D.6.**—Double white 2 6
- Vesuvius.**—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden 2 6
- The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. & R.
- PSIDIUM.**—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
- Cattleyanum, E.8.**—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- Parker's Hybrid, E.15.**—Large white fruit. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- pyrifera, E.15.**—Yellow guava. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- PUNICA.**—(Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Spring.
- granatum, D.10.**—Common Pomegranate, 18/- doz. 2 0
- granatum fl. pl.** Double red 2 0
- granatum Andre Leroy.**—Reddish salmon, white margin, 18/- doz. 2 0
- PYRUS.**—(Pirum, the pear.)
- aucuparia, D.30.** Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everywhere except B.R.S. 2 6
- QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.**—See Stenocarpus.
- QUEENSLAND NUT.**—See Macadamia.
- QUERCUS.**—(From the Celtic quer, fine; cuez, tree.) Oak.
- coccinea (Scarlet), D.50.**—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 6
- palustris, D.50.** Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- robur, D.50.**—English Oak, H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6
- virens, E.40.**—The Evergreen Oak, H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS.**—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis, a scale.)
- indica, E.8.** Indian Hawthorn.—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the

- young growth give a very pleasing effect. An excellent hedge plant. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
- intermedia, E.6.**—White and pink. Spring 2 0
- ovata, E.3.**—White. Spring .. 2 0
- RHODODENDRON.**—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)
- hybridum.**—Named varieties. List on application from 7 6
- Pink Pearl.**—From 10/6 upward, according to size.
- Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be



placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them.

They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H. Spring.

- RHUS.**—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)
- succedanea** (A substitute.), D.10.—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety 2 0

Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it affects some people at certain seasons of the year with

Purple leaved plums are a welcome break in foliage.

- rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. Hardy everywhere except B. & R. s. d.
- ROBINIA.**—J. Robin, a French Botanist.)
- pseudo acacia** (False Acacia.), D.40.—A beautiful deciduous tree, but suckers badly and becomes a nuisance in a garden. It is a most valuable timber tree, and it is recorded that a gate post in Baltimore was good after 100 years' service. Spring 2 0
- RONDELETIA.**—(Mons. W. Rondelet.) Spring and Summer.
- amoena**, (Pleasing), E.8.—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful *Laurustinus*. B.R.S. 2 6
- ROSMARINUS.**—(Ros, dew; marinus the sea. Seaside plants.)
- officialis**, E.4., 16/- doz. 1 6
- "There's Rosemary. That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings, and funerals where it was thrown into the grave.
- ROWAN.**—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- RUSSELIA.**—(After Dr. Russel.)
- juncea** (*Juncus*, a rush.), E.4.—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with *Bouvardias*. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- SALIX.**—(Sal, near; lis, water. Celtic.)
- babylonica**, D.50.—Weeping Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica*, 16/- doz. 1 6
- caprea**, D.30.—Sometimes known as Pussy Willow or Goat Willow. The long canes produce large silky buds in early spring. If they are cut in this stage, they will last for a considerable time for decorative work, 18/- doz. ... 2 0
- coerulea.**—See Special Items.
- viminialis** (Twiggy), D.25.—Basket Willow, 18/- doz. ... 2 0
- vitellina aurea**, D.20.—Golden Basket Willow. 2 0
- May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.
- SAMBUCUS.**—(Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.)
- nigra**, D.12. Small white flowers freely produced in Summer. In England the berries are used for making Elderberry wine 2 0 s. d.
- SAPIUM.**—(An old Latin name.)
- sebiferum**, D.30.—A handsome deciduous tree from China. Valued for its beautiful autumn foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- SCENTED VERBENA.**—See *Aloysia*.
- SCHINUS.**—(A Greek name.)
- molle**, E.20. Pepper Tree.—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere, 16/- doz. 1 6
- The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.
- SENECIO.**—(Senex an old man; a reference to the white hair-like calyx.)
- grandifolius**, E.6. — Yellow flowers with handsome foliage 2 6
- petasites**, E.6. A shrub with large leaves and bearing broad heads of yellow flowers after the manner of a *hydrangea*. Winter. B. and S. 2 6
- SESBANIA.**—(Sesban. The Arabic name.)
- tripetti**, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage and rich tango coloured flowers, produced in long racemes. Requires hard pruning after each flowering. A. B.M.P.S. 2 0
- SILKY OAK.**—See *Grevillea*.
- SNOWBALL TREE.**—See *Viburnum*.
- SPARTIUM.** — (Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)
- junceum**, E.8. Spanish Broom.—Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer, 18/- doz. 2 0
- multiflorum album**, E.8.—White Broom. Spring 2 0
- SPIRÆA.**—(*Speira*, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to *Hawthorn*.
- ariaefolia**, D.6. Single cream profuse bloomer. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- Anthony Waterer**, D.6. Crimson flowers. Summer. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- Reevesiana**, D.6. Large bunches of pure white flowers. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
- Reevesiana**, fl. pl. The double flowered form. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow, car- s. d.
pus, fruit.)

sinuatus, E.30. Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. In- correctly called S. Cunning- hami. Summer. A.B.P.S. . . 2 0

STERCULIA.—(Sterculius, a heathen god.)

acerifolia (Maple leaved), D.50. —Illawarra Flame Tree pro- duces large bunches of scar- let bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Late Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

diversifolia, E.50. Kurrajong. —Most strongly recom- mended as a shade and fod- der tree; rather slow grow- ing, but invaluable in drought, 18/- doz. 2 0

hybrid. See Special Items.

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See Arbutus.

STRELITZIA.—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower.

augusta, E.15.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage con- trast is required. A.B.M.P. R.S. 3 6

regina, E.3.—Peculiarly hand- some flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring. A.B.M.P. R.S. 5 0

SWEET BAY.—See Laurus.

SYNCARPIA.—(Syn, together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)

laurifolia, E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting. B.S. 2 0

SYRINGA.—See Philadelphus.

SYRINGA.—Lilac. The persian name is Syrinx. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S.

Abel Carriere, D.8.—Double dark blue 2 6

Alphonse Lavelle, D.8.—Violet blue. Double 2 6

A. W. Paul, D.8.—Double Vio- laceous lilac 2 6

Belle de Nancy, D.8.—Double satiny pink 2 6

Charles Sargent, D.8.—Azure mauve. Double 2 6

Charles X., D.8.—Single black- ish-violet red 2 6

Condorcet, D.8.—Blue. Double 2 6

Doyen Keteleer, D.8.—Double pale pink 2 6

Lemoinei fl. pl., D.8.—Double carmine violet 2 6

La Tour d'Auvergne, D.8.—Double purple violet 2 6

Madame Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Double milky white 2 6

Madame Lemoine, D.8.—Double pure white 2 6

Marie Legray, D.8.—Single pure white 2 6



Syringa Persica.

Persian Lilac.

Maurice de Vilmorin, D.8.—Double azure blue 2 6

Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac 2 6

Negro, D.8.—Single dark purple 2 6

President Carnot, D.8.—Double light lilac 2 6

President Grevy, D.8.—Double blue, large truss 2 6

Scipion Cochet, D.8.—Single purple violet 2 6

Souv. de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red 2 6

Vulcan, D.8.—Single, dark red 2 6

Wm. Robinson, D.8.—Double violaceous mauve 2 6

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

- TAMARIX.**—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or flowering Cypress. Summer. s. d.
- gallica*, D.12.—Pink 2 0
- japonica plumosa*, D.12.—A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 2 0
- Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.
- TECOMA.**—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer.
- capensis*, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz. 1 6
- Smithii*, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
- velutina*, E.10.—Yellow. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
- Profuse flowering shrub suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.
- TELOPEA.**—(Telopeas, seen at a distance.), Waratah. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W., only, should be tried in all climates.
- speciosissima* (most beautiful), E.10.—It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be



Telopea (Waratah)

- easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage from 2 6
- TILIA.**—(Its old Grecian name.) Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt. s. d.
- europea*, D.40 2 6
- TOXICOPHLAEA.**—(Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.) As the name indicates the whole plant is poisonous.
- spectabilis*, E.6.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. Spring. B.R.S. 2 0
- TRISTANIA.**—(Named in honour of the French Botanist Tristan.) Brush Box.
- conferta*, E.50.—A valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over, or in early autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz., £6/10/- per 100 2 0
- TULIP TREE.**—See *Liriodendron*.
- TUPIDANTHUS.**—(Tupis, a mallet; anthos, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud.)
- calyptratus*, E.10.—In its native state this is a lofty climber but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like *Brassia* and is sometimes sold as that plant, but is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.R.S. 2 6
- TURREA.**—(In honour of G. Turra.)
- obtusifolia*, E.4.—A decorative white flowering shrub from South Africa. Spring. B.S. 2 6
- TURPENTINE.**—See *Syncarpia*.
- ULMUS.**—(The Celtic name.) Commonly known as Elm.
- americana*, D.50 2 6
- campestris*, D.80. English Elm 2 6
- medio argentea variegata*, D.30. A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white 5 0
- chinensis*, E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates 2 6
- glabra latifolia*, D.50.—Smooth broad leaved 2 6
- montana*, D.60.—Wych Elm ... 2 6
- vegeta*, D.60.—Huntingdon Elm 2 6

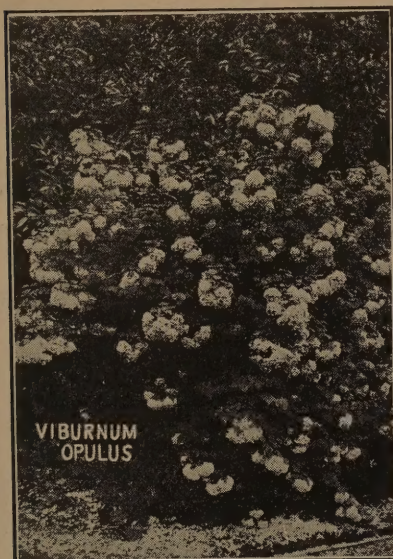
These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.

UMBRELLA TREE.—See *Brassia*.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.

- Andersonii*. Flowers blue .. 2 0
- Blue Gem, E.4 — Lavender

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.



	s. d.
blue flowers and small leaves. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.	2 0
<i>gracilis</i> . Small white flowers. Dwarf growth; graceful ..	2 0
<i>imperialis</i> . Crimson shading to magenta	2 0
<i>La Seduisant</i> , E.—Purplish crimson. Broad shiny leaves. Hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer	2 0
<i>Reine des Roses</i> . Rosy pink .. Dwarf evergreen shrubs from two to three feet in height. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.	2 0

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) *V. suspensum*, *tinus* and *lucidum*, are hardy everywhere. Spring.

<i>opulus</i> , D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H. M.Mt.P.S.	2 0
<i>suspensum</i> , E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers	2 0
<i>tinus</i> , E.6.— <i>Laurustinus</i> , White 18/- doz.	2 0
<i>tinus lucidum</i> , E.8.—White ..	2 0
<i>Tomentosum</i> , D.6. — Covered in summer with red berries. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
<i>tomentosum plicatum</i> , D.6.— Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M. Mt.S.	2 0

VIRGILIA.—(In honour of the poet Virgil.)

<i>capensis</i> , E.20.—A most distinc- tive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple pea-shaped flowers. Ex- tremely fast grower	2 6
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WATTLE.—See *Acacia*.

WEDDING BELLS.—See *Deutzia*.

WEIGELA.—See *Diervilla*.

WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring was physician to the King of Sweden.)

<i>rosmarinifolia</i> , E.4. — A very hardy native shrub with sil- very green foliage like Rose- mary. The flowers are white with a faint lilac tinge, and are produced practically all the year round. Will stand salt spray, and is recom- mended for exposed posi- tions on the coast. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2 0
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WHITE CEDAR.—See *Melia*.

WILLOW.—See *Salix*.

I am pleased to be able to tell you that every single rose has struck and looking well. This means that I have not lost a single rose received from you out of nearly 200 ordered.—G.L.B., "Haeremai," Darlington, W.A., 9/7/'29.

My roses I got from you a few years ago are always beautiful, and next year I hope to put in a lot more.—M.McK., Russell St., Toowoomba. 8/4/29.

I had quite a lot from you for self and friends a year or two ago, and they have done so well that I am to send again to your famous rose nursery.—W.J.G., 6 Olive St., Neutral Bay. 16/4/29.

I received rose trees to-day in perfect order, and was very pleased on opening to find such fine healthy plants, and also congratulate you on the way they were packed. Thank you kindly for your catalogue, which I think is wonderfully planned out and is also a valuable book to rose gardeners.—Mrs. A.E.McC., Poole St., Bowen, Queensland. 17/4/29.

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate.



BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 22/- doz.; 160/- per 100.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 28/- doz.; £10/10/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The **Crimson Bottle Brush**.—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 3 feet apart. 22/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The **English Laurel**.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA lucida.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. Plant 4 feet apart. 39/- doz.

Common Olives for hedges in dry climates.

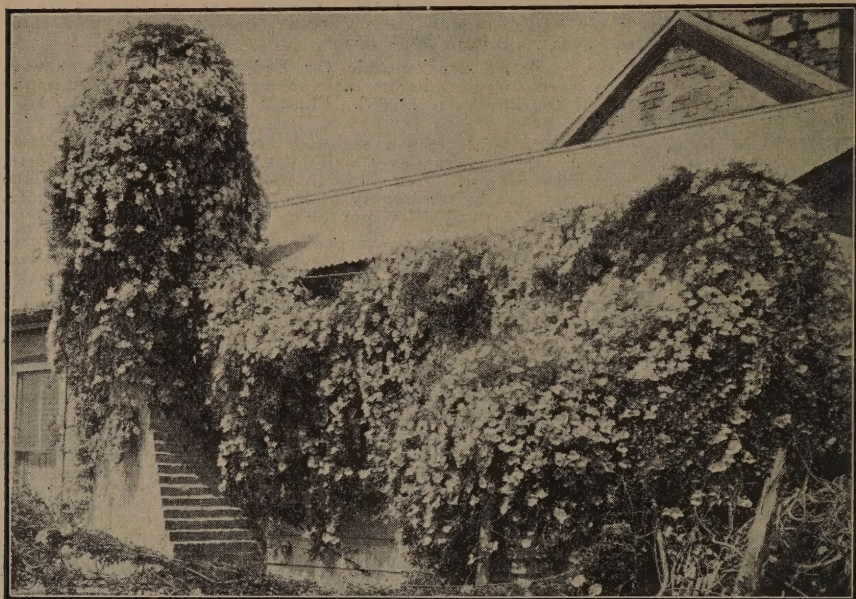
- CRATAEGUS crenulata.**—Fire Thorn.—A small foliaged evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.; £7 per 100.
- DURANTA Plumieri.**—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- ESCALLONIA macrantha.**—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 28/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- to 22/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 16/- to 18/- doz.
- METROSIDEROS tomentosa.**—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon, yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. M.S., 18/- per doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. Plant 2 feet apart. B.R.S., 22/- doz.
- NERIUMS.**—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS indica.**—A very hardy hedge, suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red, which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- ROSES.**—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Hawmark Crimson, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Comtesse de la Barthe for taller work. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.; £7 per 100.
- TECOMA capensis.**—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- VIBURNUM tinus.**—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- Other subjects.**—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

There are Bignonias to suit all climates.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Bignonia. Tweediana.

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name.) s. d.

quinata, D. (Five leaved.)—
Peculiar purple flowers in
spring 2 0

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis
like.)

Lowii.—Small growing variety,
suitable for hanging baskets
or a bush house post. Very
attractive foliage 2 0

Veitchii, D. True Virginian
Creeper.—One of the best
deciduous climbers grown;
self-clinging, like ivy, and
a perfect picture when the
leaves turn colour in the
autumn. 18/- doz. 2 0

ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia,
an angle.)

leptopus, D.—One of the pret-
tiest climbers imaginable;
large sprays of beautiful
pink flowers are produced
in summer. Suitable for
warm climates only, and



Antigonon

Bougainvilleas vary in ability to resist frost.

**BIGNONIA ROSEA**

should be planted in summer and protected from frost through its first winter. In the young stages in pots these plants die down to a thickened root each winter. Consequently they present no appearance of size above ground when sent out at this time of year. In addition clients frequently report the death of young plants when it is only the top which is affected. Growth follows from the roots as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)

grandiflora, E.—A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers in spring. B.R.S. 2 6

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.)

australis, E. Wonga Wonga Vine.—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber. Spring 2 0

capreolata, E.—Red, hardy .. 2 0

Cherere, E. Large scarlet.—A self-clinging evergreen. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. 2 0

excelsa, D.—Yellow, vigorous. Summer 2 0

floribunda, E.—Lavender flowers. Summer 2 6

Guilfoyei, D. Orange brown.—Practically identical with B. grandiflora. Summer .. 2 0

jasminoides, E.—White with rose purple throat. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

jasminoides alba. Pure white.—A beautiful variety. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Lindleyana, E.—Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Mackenii, D. Flowers practically identical with rosea, but habit of growth is inclined to be bushy. By keeping pruned, may be grown as a shrub 2 0

rosea, D.—Rosy lilac. Summer 2 0

Tweediana, E. Chicken's Claw.—Very vigorous climber with clear yellow flowers in spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

venusta, E. Orange flowers in winter.—The best of all this family. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

BOUGAINVILLEA.—(In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.)

glabra Sanderiana, E.—Magenta, Free flowering. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

laterita (Brick red), E.—A very striking flower. Recommended. Spring. B.R.S. 5 0

magnifica Trailli, E.—Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

rosea, E.—A lovely strawberry pink shade, with the flowers larger than the ordinary varieties and produced in huge trusses. It is particularly vigorous in growth and free and regular in bloom. Highly recommended. Suitable for A.B.P.R.S. Late Winter and Spring 3 6

Thomasii.—Syn. B. Rosea.—The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted

**BIGNONIA JASMINOIDES ALBA.**

- in warm weather and sheltered the first winter. s. d.
- CAROLINA JASMINE.**—See *Gelsemium*.
- CLEMATIS.**
- aristata*, E. Native Clematis.—Small, starry, white flowers. Spring 2 0
 - montana*, D. — Pure white. Spring 2 0
 - montana rubens.*—See Special Items.
- COBAEA SCANDENS.**—An excellent evergreen creeper bearing handsome purple-lilac, bell-shaped flowers. Spring 2 0
- DOLICHOS** (From *dolikos*, long; referring to the twining shoots.) Very free growing climbers, useful for quick covering. Summer
- lignosus.*—Pink 2 0
 - lignosus alba.*—White 2 0
- FICUS.**—
- repens variegata.* A variegated form of climbing *Ficus*. Leaves are edged silvery white 2 0
 - stipulata*, E., Climbing Fig.—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally, 18/- doz. 2 0
 - Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.
 - minima.*—A very small leaved variety, 18/- doz. 2 0
- GELSEMIUM.**—(Its Italian name.)
- sempervirens*, E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended 2 0
- HARDENBERGIA.**—(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)
- monophylla*, E.—False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring 2 0
- HEDERA.**—(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)
- helix*, E.—English Ivy 2 0
 - maderiensis variegata*, E. 2 6
 - palmata aurea*, E.—Golden yellow 2 6
 - Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.
- HONEYSUCKLE.**—See *Lonicera*.
- HOYA.**—(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)
- carnosa*, E. Wax Flower.—Pale flesh. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- HOPS.**—See *Humulus*.
- HUMULUS.**—(Humus, the ground. The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)
- lupulus*, D.—English Hop 2 0
- IPOMEA** (*Ipo*, bindweed; and *homoios*, similar.) Quick growing climbers, useful for covering unsightly sheds or rocks.
- Learii.* — The perennial blue morning glory 2 0
- tuberculata.*—Pink 2 0
- IVY.**—See *Hedera*.
- JASMINE.**—See *Jasminum*.
- JASMINUM.**—
- grandiflorum*, E. — White in Spring 2 0
 - poicoicum*, E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6
- LATHYRUS.**—(Lathuros, the old name for the Pea.) Spring
- latifolius*, E. Red.—Everlasting pea 2 0
 - latifolius*, E. Pink.—Everlasting pea 2 0
 - latifolius*, E. White.—Everlasting pea 2 0
 - pubescens*, E. Argentine blue pea.—Strongly recommended 2 0
- LONICERA.**—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring
- aurea reticulata*, E. — Variegated Honeysuckle 2 0
 - caprifolium* (Goat's leaf), E.—Woodbine 2 0
 - gigantea*. — Buttercup yellow flowers 2 0
 - Halleana*, E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown 2 0
 - sinensis*, E.—White and red. Good 2 0
 - tartarica splendens*, E.—Scarlet 2 0
- MANDEVILLEA.**—(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)
- suaveolens* (Sweet scented), D. — Pure white. Spring. A.B. M.P.S. 2 0
- MANETTIA.**—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)
- bicolour*, E.—Yellow and red. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- MEDEOLA.**—(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) *Smilax*.
- asparagoides.*—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter 2 0
- PASSIFLORA.**—(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B. M.P.R.S.
- edulis*, E. — Fruiting passion fruit, 7/6 doz. 0 9
 - Empress Eugene*, E.—Blue and white 2 0
- PERENNIAL PEA.**—See *Lathyrus*.
- PHASEOLUS.**—(Probably from *phaseolus*, a little boat, referring to the seeds.)

Thunbergia Gibsonii is a fine novelty.

- caracalla, E. This is deciduous s. d.
in cool climates.—Peculiar
flowers, blue, yellow and
white. Often called Snail
Flower. Summer. A.B.M.
P.R.S. 2 0
- POTATO FLOWER.—See Solanum
Wendlandii.
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM.—(Rhynchos, a
beak; sperma, seed.) Spring.
jasminoides, E.—White, strong
perfume. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
jasminoides variegata, E.—Var-
iegated leaves. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- SMILAX.—See Medeola.
- SNAIL CREEPER.—See Phaseolus.
- SOLANUM.—(Solor, to comfort; sooth-
ing narcotic effect.) Summer.
jasminoides, E.—White 2 0
Seaforthianum, E.—Blue flowers
and red berries. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
Wendlandii, E.—Lavender Blue,
A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- SOLLYA.—(After Naturalist R.H. Solly.)
heterophylla. — An evergreen
climbing plant from West-
ern Australia, producing
small bell shaped flowers of
a rich dark blue, followed
by berries which turn purple
in Winter. Spring 2 0
- STEPHANOTIS.—(Stephanos, a crown);
otos, an ear.)
floribunda, E. — Pure White,
richly perfumed flowers 3 6
In very warm sheltered positions
may be grown outside. Spring. B.
R.S.
- STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma and phyl-
lon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)
ciliatum (Furnished with hairs
like eyelashes), E.—Yellow,
very pretty. Summer. A.B.
P.R.S. 2 0
- TACSONIA.—(The Peruvian name.)
manicata, E.—Scarlet. Summer
mollissima, E.—(White Fruited
or Banana Passion Fruit.)—
Beautiful pink flowers in
Spring. 18/- doz. 2 0
Van Volxemi, E.—Orange scarlet 2 0
- THUNBERGIA.—(After Botanist C. P.
Thunberg.)
Gibsoni, E.—One of the finest
climbing plants ever intro-
duced, and if given a warm
position and kept growing
by water and manure will
produce an abundance of



- Chinese orange blooms s. d.
throughout the greater part
of the year. It has been
thoroughly tested in all
except the coldest climates,
and is recommended for
A.B.M.P.R.S. with the great-
est confidence 2 0
- laurifolia, E.—Pale blue, with
yellow throat. Spring. B.
R.S. 2 6
- VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—See Ampelop-
sis.
- WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American
professor.) Spring.
magnifica, D.—Lavender blue.. 2 6
multijuga (Many paired), D.—
Very large bunches of dark
purple flowers 3 6
True variety is very scarce, and
an inferior sort is frequently sold
for this.
multijuga alba, D. 2 6
multijuga rosea, D. (New).—
A light rose pink sport .. 2 6
sinensis, D. (Chinese.) —
Lavender 2 6
sinensis, alba, D.—White 2 6
sinensis, fl., Pl., D.—(Double
blue.)—A very uncommon
and beautiful variety 2 6

I have bought roses from many nurseries, but the plants I have had from you in my garden stand alone.—Mrs. G.S.C., Dirleton, Indooroopilly. 7/5/29.

Although they had been some days on the journey they were beautifully fresh, which speaks well for the way they were packed.—Mrs. W.S.B., Bangus, Tumblong. 23/4/29.

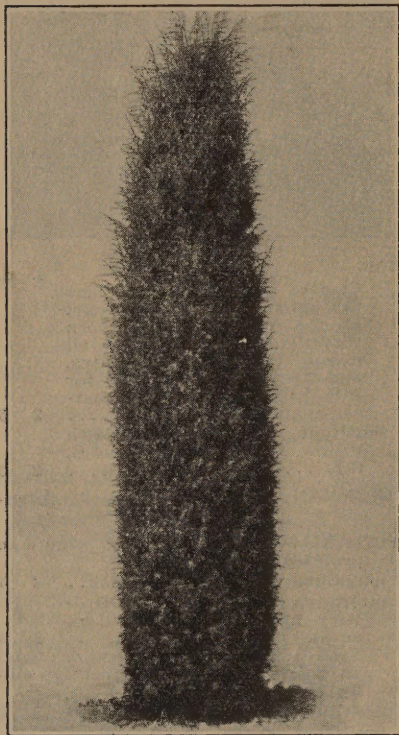
Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt. s. d.
alba. White Spruce.—80ft. . . 2 6
excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6
 Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



Juniperus Hibernica.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)
Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Cunninghami. Hoop Pine.—100ft. *A.B.M.P.R.S.* 2 6
excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.—100ft. *A.B.M.P.S.* 2 0
imbricata. Monkey Puzzle.—50ft. An exquisite pine specially adapted to the cooler districts. It receives

its common name from the fact that the trunk and branches are so densely clothed with spikes that foothold for any animal is impossible. H.Mt. 5 0

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli*.

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 6
 Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara*. H.M.Mt.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 6
 A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

libani, 50ft., H.M.Mt. 2 6
 This is the true Cedar of Lebanon.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0
japonica.—100ft. The Typical

Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. 2 0
 Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce; and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*.)

arizonica (Arizona cypress), E.20.—A hardy variety with spreading habit and grey green foliage. Makes an excellent specimen. Suitable for dry climate conditions. *A.H.M.Mt.P.S.* 2 6

Brunniana aurea.—20ft. Golden foliage. *A.H.M.Mt.P.S.* 5 0

Conybeare aurea.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. *A.H.M.Mt.P.S.* From 5 0

funerbris. (Funeral Cypress).—50ft. *A.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.* 2 0

Knightii.—80ft. Hardy in all parts 2 0

Lambertiana aurea.—40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage 5 0

Lambertiana horizontalis.—60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind,

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
CUPRESSUS—Continued.					
but not suitable for B. & S.			pinea.—30ft. Most suitable for		
From	4	0	seaside planting. A.H.Mt.		
Lawsoniana. —30ft. H.M.Mt. ...	2	0	P.S.	2	0
macrocarpa. (Macro, large;			PODOCARPUS. —(Pous, a foot; karpos,		
carpos, fruit.)—60ft. Of very			fruit. Long footstalks.)		
quick growth, but liable to			elatus. —40ft. The Illawarra		
die out, therefore, cannot be			Plum. Bears the seed attached		
recommended. 18/- per doz.;			to the outside of the fruit.		
120/- per 100.	2	0	Suitable everywhere	2	6
sempervirens — The upright			totara. New Zealand Yew.—		
Cypress of Mediterranean			Will not grow in B. and R.	2	6
countries. It produces a			PRUMNOPITYS. —(Prumnos, the last);		
timber of great durability			Pitys, a pine.)		
and was used extensively for			elegans (Plum Fir), E.40.—A		
mummy chests by the			hardy tree from Chili, bear-		
Egyptians. The doors of			ing small fruit like a white		
St. Peter's Church at			grape. The leaves are		
Rome were formed of this			somewhat similar to Podo-		
material and have lasted			carpus elatus. A.H.M.Mt.		
over 1,100 years. 50ft. 18/-			P.S.	2	6
doz.	2	0	RETINOSPORA. —(Retine, resin; spora,		
torulosus. — 25ft. Propagated			seeds.) Some very beautiful		
from cuttings; very useful			varieties are included in this class.		
for hedges. 39/- doz.	3	6	They are more particularly suited		
CYPRESS. —See Cupressus.			to cold climates and the variegated		
GINKGO biloba, D. —50ft. Commonly			sorts are all attractive with their		
known as Maiden Hair Tree. This			golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occa-		
is a relic of a very ancient flora.			sionally in S.		
Geological evidence shows that it			ericoides. —8ft.	2	6
is the last survivor of an ancient			obtusa. —30ft.	2	6
family which flourished during			obtusa Cripsii. —12ft. A richly		
Secondary times and can even be			coloured golden form. An		
traced back to Primary rocks. In			excellent subject for speci-		
Mesozoic times this genus played			mens in lawn, and invaluable		
an important part in the arbor-			for cool and mountain		
escent flora of north temperate			climates	5	0
climates. Together with a number			pisifera. —20ft.	2	6
of other trees it would have become			pisifera. aurea. —10ft.	2	6
extinct, but for the intervention			plumosa. —10ft. Light, feathery		
of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who			leaves	2	6
treated it as a sacred tree and			plumosa aurea. —8ft. A very		
always associated it with temples			fine golden form of the pre-		
and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in			ceding	2	6
"Romance of our Trees.") H.M.			SALISBURIA. —See Ginkgo.		
Mt.S.	2	6	SPRUCE. —See Abies.		
HOOP PINE. —See Araucaria Cunning-			TAXODIUM. —(Taxus, yew; oides, like.)		
hamii.			Deciduous Cypress. A moist		
JUNIPERUS. —(The Celtic name, mean-			situation suits this tree best, other-		
ing rough.) The varieties are not			wise suits any climate.		
suitable for B. and R.			distichum. —30ft.	2	6
africana. —8ft. A dwarf compact			TAXUS. —(Taxon, a bow. The timber		
variety suitable for lawn			was used for bows.) Yew. Very		
centres	2	6	slow growing trees used largely for		
bermudiana. Pencil Cedar.—			hedges in England.		
30ft.	2	6	baccata. —30ft. H.M.Mt.	3	0
chinesis. —20ft.	2	6	THUYA. —(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin		
hibernica. Irish Juniper. 20ft.	2	6	was used for incense.)		
A slow growing, very compact			Lobbi. —40ft. A handsome Cali-		
variety.			fornian tree. H.M.Mt.S. ...	2	0
virginiana. —30ft.	2	6	occidentalis. —30ft. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0
MAIDEN HAIR TREE. —See Ginkgo.			orientalis. —40ft. The Bookleaf		
NORFOLK ISLAND PINE. —See Arau-			Cypress	2	0
caria excelsa.			THUYOPSIS. —(Thuja, like.)		
PINUS. —Handsome ornamental trees			dolobrata variegata. —30ft. A		
suitable for avenues or shelter			bushy variegated rather		
belts.			coarse leaved variety. H.M.		
canariensis. —40ft. A.H.M.Mt.			Mt.	2	6
P.S.	2	0	WELLINGTONIA. —(In honour of the		
halapensis. —80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.	2	0	Duke of Wellington.)		
insignis. —100ft. Largely used			gigantea. —The giant redwood		
for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt.			of California makes a beauti-		
P.S., 16/- per doz.; £5 per			ful specimen in the cooler		
100	1	6	climates	3	0
longifolia. —60ft. Suitable for			sempervirens. —Californian Red-		
any climate	2	0	wood. H.M.Mt.	2	6

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Phoenix Palms in Centennial Park.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called *Pritchardia* or *Washingtonia*. s. d.

robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palm from 2 6
The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of *Trachycarpus*.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 6

humilis.—Hardy, graceful, dwarf growing species. From 2 6
Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they

grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a coconut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. 2 6

Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2 6

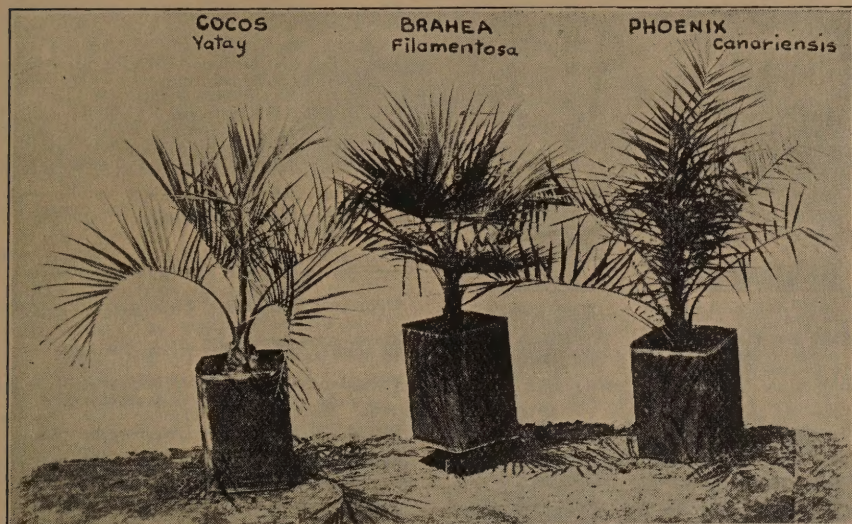
CORYPHA.—(Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts or the top of this palm.)

australis. N.S.W., Cabbage Tree Palm.—Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. B.R.S. From 2 6

CYCAS REVOLUTA. The Japanese Sago Palm. Dwarf-growing

Palms provide variety.

	s. d.		s. d.
and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M. P.R.S. From 5/- upwards, according to size.		ful dwarf variety, suitable for house decoration or positions where limited space will not allow room for larger sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S.	
LATANIA. —(Its native name.)		From 3 6 to 7 6	
borbonica. —A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2 6		sylvestris. From 2 6	
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.	native	The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside even in the cold districts. A.B.M. P.R.S.	
MACROZAMIA. —		RHAPIS. — (Rhaps, a needle. The leaves are sharp pointed.) Japanese Bamboo Palm.	
spiralis. —The native Burrawang. From 2 6		flabelliformis from 5 0	
PHOENIX. —(The Greek name.)		A very handsome and graceful palm. B.R.S.	
canariensis. —The Canary Island Date Palm so extensively used in our streets and parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2 6		SEAFORTHIA. —(In honour of Lord Seaforth.)	
dactylifera. (Date bearing).—The true Date Palm. A.B.M. P.R.S. From 2 6		elegans. — N.S.W. Bangalow Palm. From 2 6	
reclinata. (Reclining).—Referring to the curved trunk. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 2 6		Suitable for outdoor culture in B.R.S.	
Roebelini. —An extremely grace-			



To meet the demand for more mature plants, we have grown on some of the popular varieties in petrol tins as illustrated. They give a quick effect to new plantations, and transplant with perfect safety. Prices from 15/- upwards, according to size.

Kindly send me your nursery catalogue, which the "Sydney Mail" of May 15th refers to as being undoubtedly the best compiled, most artistic and interesting nursery catalogue published in Australia.—Miss I. R. Mack, Glendessie, Cooe. 2/7/29.

The package of roses—full standard Red Radiance—duly came to hand in first rate condition. Thank you for your fine plants and packing that was better than first-class.—Rev. E.D., "Minfreda," 1 Genders Avenue, Burwood. 10/6/29.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each; 22/- per doz.



Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped.

Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre.

Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white.

Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth.

Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes, 2/6.

Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white.

Counsell of Flanders, S.—Bright pink.

Dame Melanie, S.—Bright pink margined with white.

Daphne, D.—White faintly striped with pink.

Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white.

Duc. de Nassau, S.—Deep rose.

Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.

Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.

Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red.

Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink.

Indica Alba, S.—Pure white.

Lady Poltimore, S.—White.

Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink bordered with white.

Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white.

Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish Salmon.

Madame Paul de Schryver, D.—Rosy violet.

Marquis of Lorne, S.—Bright orange with saffron blotch.

Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering.

Mortii, S.—White shaded cream.

Murasaki Riukiu, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink, large and striking.

Murasaki Riukiu Alba, S.—White with purple spotted blotch. Small flowers.

Orange Brilliant, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.

Phoebe, S.D.—Vermilion-Orange.

President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white, 2/6.

Roi de Holland, S.—Brick red.

Schryderii, S.—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre, 2/6.

Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink.

Simon Mardner, D.—Rich ruby red.

Sir Charles Napier, S.—Bright pink.

Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson suffused violet.

Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson.

Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon.

Stella, S.—Rich orange scarlet.

Theodorus, S.—Deep red.

Vervaeana, D.—Rose, bordered snow white, 2/6.

Vervaeana Rosea, D.—Pink, 2/6.

Vervaeana Stuartii, D.—Deep pink, very fine, 2/6.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

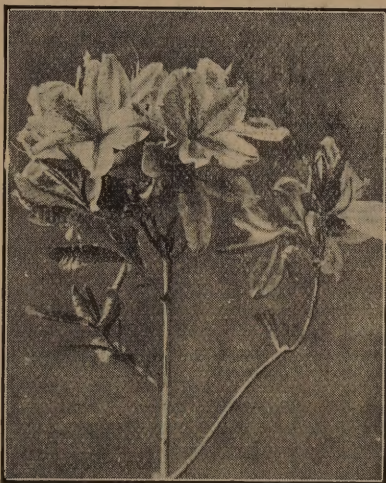
Kurume Azaleas



Kurume Azalea.

Hinodegiri.

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.



Azalea Mollis.

KURUME Double white.

- " Pink.
- " Double cherry blossom.
- " Purplish rose.
- " Pale rose.
- " Pale salmon pink.
- " Pinkish white.
- " Deep rose.
- " Hinodegiri, crimson.
- " Kirishima, Brick red, like Roi de Holland.
- " Hatsu Giri (Amoena), purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate, and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price, 5/- each.

Ghent Azaleas

A good collection of Ghent Azaleas in all shades of yellow, copper, orange and red is available for Autumn and Winter delivery. Full particulars of names, colours and prices on application.

Bouvardias



1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in November and December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii.—Single red.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good.

Mrs. MacCulloch.—Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, 1/6.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in November and December

Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. For bedding purposes plant 18 to 24 inches apart each way. 1/- each; 11/- per doz.

Except where otherwise priced.

Allemanina.—Red. Yellow edge.
America.—Glowing red. Bronze leaves.
Carmania.—Deep rose, edged and spotted yellow.
Comte de Bouchard.—Rich yellow, spotted all over red, edged yellow.
Charles Narden.—Dark biscuit.
Cheerfulness.—Dark orange, edged yellow.
Dazzler.—Orange scarlet.
Dr. Gelben.—Rich canary yellow.
Eureka.—Pale yellow, opening out cream.
Frau Gartenbandie.—Rich yellow, crimson centre.



Hungaria.—Rich salmon pink, pretty green leaves.
Henry Corben.—Cherry.
Iberia.—Yellow, large orange blotch.
Jack Pescott.—Rich reddish scarlet.
Juanita.—Deep gold.
Karl Hausmann.—Tango and yellow.
King Humbert.—Orange scarlet, dark bronze leaves.
L. E. Bailey.—Deep yellow, heavily marked red.
Max Muller.—Lemon yellow, faint pink spots.
Majestic.—Pale yellow, faint red spots.
Minne-Ha-Ha.—Old rose blotched and edged yellow.
Mme. Antoine Crozy.—Rich red, edged yellow.
Mme. Rene Boueff.—Old gold, flushed pink.
Mons. de Reynell.—Cherry rose, yellow edge.
Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Deep salmon pink, large green foliage.
Mrs. C. Strogelm.—Crimson, streaked yellow. Foliage bronze.
Mrs. J. W. B. Field.—Palest pink. Foliage bronze.
Mrs. Kate Gray.—Bright orange.
Orange Bedder.—Rich orange, faint red spots.
Oscar Danneker.—Bright orange, bronze leaves.
Pandora.—Fiery red, rich bronze foliage.
Pæthenope.—Deep orange flushed red, large flowers.
Prefect Margeton.—Orange salmon.
Roma.—Old gold, edged yellow.
Romagna.—Orange red, dark bronze leaves.
Ruben von Stuttgart.—Scarlet edged yellow.
Seimen Senneur.—Reddish salmon.
Stadtgartner Brennan.—Dark orange.
Stadtgartner Leusinger.—Scarlet, yellow blotch.
Solfaterre.—Tango.
Triumph.—Rich scarlet, bronze leaves, enormous heads, 1/6.
Veronica.—Old Rose.
Von Schiller.—Reddish orange, splashed yellow.
Wabash.—Rose pink, bronze leaves.
Wintzer's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads.
Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange, bronze leaves.

Frederick Benary.—Orange bordered yellow.
Florence Vaughan Improved.—Deep yellow heavily spotted red.
Flag of Truce.—Cream.
Fiery Cross.—Bright scarlet. Very fine, 1/6.
Firebird.—Bright crimson, large heads, 1/6.
Garten Inspecteur Jung.—Deep cream.
Garam.—Crimson, bronze leaves.
Gem.—Cream, pale pink spots.
Herman Aldinger.—Dark crimson.
Hiawatha. Improved. Old rose splashed darker. Bronze leaves.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each; 28/- per doz.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture

of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.

Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.

Bowieana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.

Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiced blooms.

Hentiana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.

Intermedia.—Pure white.

Linnaeoides.—Pink.

Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.

Pyramidalis.—Pure white, small bells.

Vulgaris Alba.—White Heather of Scotland.

Webblyana.—Pink.

Webblyana alba. White.



Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur. We supply plants with the actual bloom on each, this being the most satisfactory way to purchase.

The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, red, though the infinite variations of these colours make up a list of at least fifty different shades from which to choose. Owing to the fact that Red shades are few and far between, we are obliged to charge extra for these colours.

Cultivation.—The principal point to observe in the planting is to keep the crown of the plant just above the surface of the ground. The young new leaves and flower heads are smothered if the soil works into the crown, and the plant soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. A.B.P.R.S. 1/6 each; 15/- doz. Red and orange shades, 2/- each.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and are hardy almost everywhere.

1/6 each; 16/- per doz.



Doubles.

- Avalanche.**—Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.
- Ballet Girl.**—Sepals scarlet. Small pure white corolla.
- De Cherville.**—Sepals red, corolla purple.
- Diamant.**—Sepals red, corolla white, striped crimson.
- Dollar Princess.**—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.
- Duchess of York.**—Red sepals, corolla violet.
- Extraordinary.**—Plum colour with red sepals.
- Jubilee.**—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.
- Jumna.**—Crimson sepals, corolla purple.
- Lena.**—Large light blush sepals, corolla violet purple.
- Lima.**—Sepals crimson, double dark purple corolla.
- Madame Jules Chretien.**—Crimson sepals, corolla pure white.
- Minos.**—Sepals bright red. Corolla veined purple.
- Phenomenal.**—Short tube, sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked with red.
- Storm King.**—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.
- Victor Hugo.**—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.
- Violet le Duc.**—Red sepals, purple corolla.
- White Giant.**—Red sepals, white corolla.
- White Jubilee.**—Enormous red sepals, corolla white.

Single.

- Beacon.**—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.
- Beauty of Exeter.**—Bright pink.
- Earl of Beaconsfield.**—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.
- Elegance.**—Crimson sepals, corolla deep purple striped red.
- Julius.**—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.
- Rose of Castile.**—White sepals. Violet corolla.
- Rose of Denmark.**—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

- Boliviana.**—Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.
- Carter's Meteor.**—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.
- Coralie.**—Long tubes, coral.
- Corymbiflora.**—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.
- Gartenmeister Bonstedt.**—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.
- Gracilis.**—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.
- Gracilis variegata.**—Green leaves margined white.
- Mary.**—Crimson.
- Swanley Yellow.**—Sepals salmon pink. Corolla orange scarlet; long tubes.
- Splendens.**—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.
- Sun Ray.**—Foliage variegated, white, green and crimson; flowers single crimson, dwarf growth.



The hybrid Fuchsias are most beautiful.

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. 1/- each; 11/- per doz.

Dr. Jim.—Deep salmon pink.

Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye.

Europa.—Blush white, carmine red eye.

H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye.

Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty.

Marie. S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye.

Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf.

Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf.

Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall.

Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye.

Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall.

Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye.

Splendour.—Rose pink, with deeper eye. Enormous truss.

Rheinlander.—Salmon pink, with cherry red eye.

Violets

ASCANIUS.—Purple. Long stems. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

CALIFORNIA.—Large clear violet purple. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

MARIE LOUISE.—Double. Rich deep blue. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

NEAPOLITAN.—Double. Pale mauve. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

PRINCESS OF WALES.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 4d. each; 3/- doz.

PRINCESS MARY.—Rich violet blue with an inner row of short petals in the centre. Richly scented, and long strong stems. 1/- each; 10/- doz.

Your parcel of 20 roses to hand in splendid condition and one would think they had just been dug, thanks to your splendid packing of same.
—W.J.R., Midland Junction, W.A., 20/5/'29.

It has been a dreadful autumn for mildew and black spot. Am going to try a drastic potash diet. Last year wood ashes kept them nice and clean but evidently was not strong enough for this strange season.—Miss K.D., Ford House, Bridgetown, W.A., 20/5/'29.

I have received your 1929 catalogue which is the best yet and can be almost classed as a classic for rose growers. I had excellent results with your roses at Griffith when I took many prizes at various shows. I had followed your advice re manuring for mildew and had remarkable success.—J.W., Acacia Avenue, Leeton, 4/6/'29.

How delighted I am to have your very fine and up to date introduction to your 1929 catalogue of roses and other plants. Really wonderful the information and such fine reading therein. Really to the amateur gardener is worth a guinea a copy.—B.P., Church Lane, Condobolin, 10/5/'29.

The roses which you sent me to Kohat about this time two years ago were so successful that I should like to have some more from you for my new garden in Lahore Cantonment.—Mrs. A.H., c/o Probyns Horse, 96 Lahore Cantonment, Punjab, India, 10/6/'29.

Phlox, when translated, means "flame."



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or Anemone Japonica.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—Achillea, Alstromeria, Anemone, Aster, Asphodelus, Astilbe, Boltonia, Calla, Campanula, Clivia, Erigeron,

Helenium, Helianthus, Iris, Monarda, Paeony, Physostegia, Platycodon, Polygonatum, Rudbeckia, Solidago, Stokesia, Thalictrum, Tullbagia.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

- ACANTHUS.** (Akantha, a spine.) s. d.
mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border.—The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture 2 0
- ACHILLEA.** (Achilles, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine).—Milfoil.
ptarmica, fl., pl.—The Pearl. Double white.
Dwarf growing herbs producing double white flowers very suitable for cutting. Each.. 1 0
- AGAPANTHUS.** (From agape, love; anthos, flower.) African Lily, 3ft.
umbellatus.—Blue 1 0
umbellatus alba.—White 1 0
variegatus.—Blue flowers and variegated leaves 2 6
Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden.
- AGATHEA.** (From agathos, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers.)
coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. In pots. Each .. 1 6
- ALSTROMERIA.** (In honour of Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist.)—Peruvian Lily. 3 to 4 feet.
aurea.—Deep yellow.
aurantiaca.—Dark orange colour. Showy plants flowering in summer and autumn. Large heads of 8 to 10 flowers, and excellent for cutting. Plant in partial shade and keep soil moist. Each 1 6
- ANEMONE.** (From anemos, the wind.) —Japanese Windflower. 2 to 3 feet.
calice rose.—Lilac rose.
collerette.—Double white.
elegantissima.—Satin pink, double.
flore rosea pleno.—Double rose.
Honoreine Jobert.—White single.
hupehensis.—Carmine.
Lady Ardilaun.—Pure white.
Profusion.—Pale pink, semi-double.
Queen Charlotte.—Large delicate pink flowers.
rosea elegans.—Single pink.
Whirlwind.—Large semi-double white.
These plants do best in shade, and are all forms of a Japonica, and are highly recommended. Autumn. In pots. Each 1 6
- ANTHERICUM.** (From anthos, a flower, and kerbos, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.) s. d.
alba variegatum.—A band of white through the centre of the leaf. Showy variegated foliage plants suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries. 1/6 each.
- ARUNDO.** (Arundo, a reed.)—12ft.
donax variegata.—Beautiful bamboo like reeds, variegated yellow and white. In pots. Each 1 6
- ASTER.** Perennial (From aster, a star.) —Michaelmas Daisies, 2 to 3 ft.
Anita Ballard.—Light blue, semi-double, petals incurving.
Amellus Bessarabicus.—Large flowers, rich lavender blue.
Beauty of Colwall.—Very double flowers of rich pale lavender blue.
Blue Gem.—Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour.
Cordifolius Diana.—Pretty erect habit, each stem covered with pale lavender flowers.
Farreri (Big Bear).—Richest violet. Vermilion-orange centre.
Gloire de Kronstadt.—Extra large rosy purple flowers with mahogany disc.
Glory of Colwall.—Soft lavender grey flowers; good for cutting.
Jupiter.—Pale blue, edged deeper blue. Very pretty.
King Albert.—Rosy mauve, semi-double large flowers.
King of the Belgians.—Pale blue, very large flowers.
Lady Lloyd.—Single pink, dwarf and compact.
Little Boy Blue.—Semi-double, bright blue flowers. Very dwarf.
Moonlight.—Ageratum blue. Flowers of mammoth size.
Mrs. J. S. Baker.—White shading to lavender, semi-double.
Nancy Ballard.—Deep mauve, distinctly shaded pink, very fine.
Perry's Blue.—One of the best of the blues. Very large heads of flower.
Rachael Ballard.—Deep rosy mauve, double, dwarf and bushy.
St. Egwin.—A charming variety, erect bush, clear pink flowers.
subcœruleus Appollon.—Extra large flowers, lavender blue, orange disc.
Viminalis.—White, an improve-

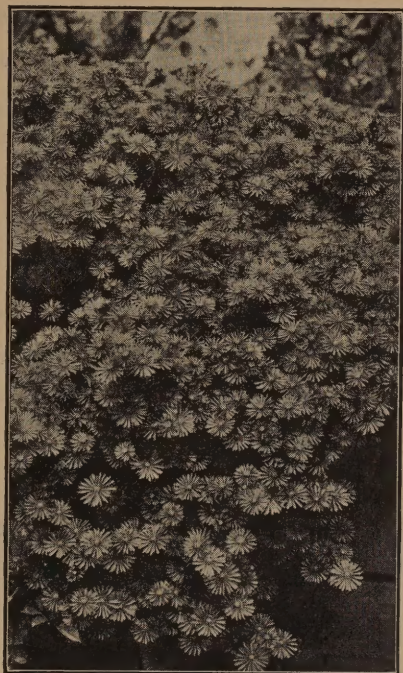
Japanese Anemones are recommended.

- ment on microphylla; splendid for cutting.
- White Climax.**—Pure white, the finest white aster to date.
- Hardy herbaceous plants** flowering in summer. The above varieties are some of the best to date. In pots.
- Each 1 0
- Per doz. 11 0
- ASPHODELUS.** (From a, not; sphallo, to supplant; the stately flowers not easily surpassed.)—2½ ft.
- luteus.**—Showy bright yellow. Strong growing and narrow grass-like foliage. Summer. Requires a moist shady position. Each 1 6
- ASTILBE.** (From a, not; stilbe, brightness.)—Goat's Beard, 2 ft.
- America.**—Deep pink.
- Ceres.**—Rosy lilac
- chinensis.**—Pink, tall growing.
- Japonica.**—Pure white.
- Nuee Rose.**—Pink.
- Queen Alexandra.**—Bright pink.
- Walkure.**—Deep rose.
- Hardy, moisture loving plants** bearing upright plumes of flowers very like *Tamarix*. Summer. In pots. Each .. 1 6
- BOLTONIA.** (Named after J. B. Bolton, an English Professor of Botany)—5 ft.
- glastifolia.**—White. Each 1 6
- Herbaceous plants** bearing large heads of flowers like *Michaelmas Daisies* Summer.
- BILLBERGIA.** (Billberg, a Swedish Botanist.)—
- nutans.**—Rockery plants, with peculiar coloured flowers, yellowish, rosy blue 2 0
- CALANDRINIA.** (Named after Calandrini, a German botanist.)—
- umbellata.**—Rich magenta blooms produced over a long period.
- Dwarf showy border or rock plants** suitable for dry, sunny positions. Recommended. Ea. 2 0
- CALLA.** (From kalos, beautiful.)—Arum Lily.
- Elliottiana.**—A deep yellow lily, leaves spotted white. In pots. Each 2 0
- ethiopica.**—White Arum Lily. Each 1 0
- CAMPANULA.** (From campana, a bell.)
- persicifolia alba.**—Large white bell shaped flowers. Require a cool border. Each 1 6
- persicifolia chrystocalyx.**—Rich blue, large flowers on tall spikes 2 0
- s. d.
- pyramidalis.**—Tall spikes, large saucer shaped blue flowers .. 2 0
- CHELONE.** (From chelone, a tortoise.)—Turtle Head. (Syn. *Pentstemon barbatus*).—3 ft.
- barbata.**—Red tubular flowers suspended from long stalks. Each 2 0
- CERASTIUM.** (From keras, a horn; from the form of the seed vessel.)
- tomentosum.**—A trailing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers suitable for sunny rockeries 1 6
- CHRYSANTHEMUM.** (From chrysos, gold; anthos, a flower.)—3 ft.
- Mayfield Giant.**—White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre. Each .. 1 6
- This is one of the *Shasta Daisies* all of which are classed under *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
- CINERARIA.** (From cineres, ashes; in reference to the grey down covering the surfaces of the leaves.)—
- maritima.**—Yellow.
- Used primarily for the silvery foliage which may be used for bordering or as a contrast for other colours. Dry, sunny position. From boxes.
- Each 0 9
- Per doz. 7 6
- CLIVIA.** (Named after the Duchess of Northumberland, a member of the Clive family.)—
- miniata.**—Red and orange.
- nobilis.**—Orange yellow.
- Flowers are trumpet shape like *Amaryllis*. In pots. Each 2 6
- COMMELINA.** (Named after J. and G. Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spiderwort.
- sellowiana.**—Blue flowers produced over a long period, dwarf spreading habit, and suitable for dry sunny positions. Recommended 1 6
- COTYLEDON.** (From kotyle, a cavity; in allusion to the cup-like leaves of some of the species.)—
- Several sorts all suitable for rockeries. In pots. Each .. 1 6
- CRASSULA.** (From crassus, thick, or succulent; referring to the leaves.)
- coccinea.**—A splendid rockery plant; red bouvardia like flowers.
- Sometimes called *Rochea coccinea*. In pots. Each 1 6
- DIANTHUS.** (From dios, divine, and anthos, a flower.) Pinks.

	s. d.		s. d.
<i>deltoides alba</i> .—Pure white.		Sudbury Gem.—Deep rose.	
Major Sterne's Variety.—Bril- liant crimson flowers. Dark foliage. Dwarf plants suit- able for rockeries	1 0	The Bride.—White.	
ERIGERON. (From <i>er</i> , the spring; <i>geron</i> , old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season.)—Flea Bane.		Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.	
<i>glabellus</i> .—Violet flowers; dwarf growth. Each	1 6	Low growing shrubby plants suitable for rockwork or edg- ings for beds or borders.	
Flowers are like a perennial aster. Spring and Summer.		Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions. Each	1 6
FARFUGIUM.—		HELIANTHUS. (From <i>helios</i> , the sun; anthos, a flower.)—Perennial sun- flower.	
<i>grande</i> .—Commonly called spotted leopard, leaves green spotted yellow; suitable for a cool rockery or bushhouse.	2 0	<i>angustifolius</i> .—Yellow. Speci- ally recommended. 3ft.	
FUCHSIA.—		<i>maximilianus</i> .—Single yellow, tall grower.	
<i>procumbens</i> .—A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers and red berries	2 0	<i>multiflorus grandiflorus</i> .— Double flowers of a clear bright yellow. 2 to 3 inches across. Summer. Each	1 0
GAURA. (From <i>gauros</i> , superb; refer- ring to the beauty of some of the species.)—Texas Spray, 3ft.		HEMEROCALLIS. (From <i>hemero</i> , a day; <i>kallos</i> , beauty.)—Day Lily, 3ft.	
<i>Lindheimerii</i> .—Long sprays of white flowers. Flowers over a long period. In pots. Each	1 6	<i>fulva flora plena</i> .—Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4.	
GAZANIA. (From <i>gaza</i> , richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers.)—		<i>flava</i> .—Single orange yellow, very fragrant. Erect growth.	
Sorts. Each 6d. Per doz.	5 0	Summer. Each	1 6
Useful rock plants.		HETEROCENTRON. (Heteros, variable; centron, a spur.)—Soft wooded plants which are best cut down to the ground each year. The plants then shoot up many flowering stalks, which give a very fine effect.	
GYNERIUM. (From <i>gyne</i> , and <i>erion</i> , a reference to the woolly stigmas.)— Pampas Grass.		<i>album</i> .—White	2 0
<i>argenteum</i> .—White. In pots.		<i>roseum</i> .—Pink	2 0
Each	1 6	HEUCHERA. (Named after Professor Heucher, a German botanist.)—	
<i>argenteum roseum</i> .—A pink plumed variety. Each	1 6	<i>sanguinea</i> .—Spikes of blood red flowers. Each 6d.; dozen . .	5 0
HEERIA. (In honour of Oswald Heer.)—		Low edging plants bearing profuse crops of bloom.	
<i>elegans</i> .—A trailing plant suit- able for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer		HOLCUS. (Holkos, the old Greek name of a grass.)—	
Each	2 0	<i>bulbosa variegata</i> .—Hardy grassy plant with silvery green leaves used for edging.	
HELIANIUM. (Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war.) —Sneezewort. 3 to 4 ft.		Dozen	4 6
Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre.		IRIS GERMANICA. (From <i>iris</i> , the eye; referring to the variety and beauty of the flowers.) Bearded Iris.	
Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden.		Caprice.—Rosy mauve and red- dish purple.	
Autumn. Each	1 0	Caterina.—Large lavender blue.	
HELIANTHEMUM. (From <i>helios</i> , the sun; <i>antheon</i> , a flower.)—Sun Rose.		C. Wedge.—Heliotrope tinged yellow.	
Beauty.—Bright rose.		Eldorado.—Golden bronze shot with mauve and purple.	
Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.		Fairy.—White and blue.	
Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.		General de Witte.—Smoke colour.	
Rubens.—Tango.		Iris King.—Large flowers. Rich velvety maroon.	
		Juanita.—Lavender blue.	

Do not overlook the Heleniums.

	s. d.		s. d.
Kharput. —Rich purple. Large flowers.		coerulea. —A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. Each	2 0
Madame Chereau. —White edged blue with darker frills.		LOTUS. (The old Greek name.)—	
Mist. —Fine blue.		peliorhynchus. (From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak.) A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. Each	1 6
Monsignor. —Lavender and rich pansy purple.		LYCHNIS. (From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.)—	
Nibelungen. —Deep purple edged gold.		coronaria. —Silvery foliage and magenta flowers. Each	1 6
Nina Wells. —Light violet and deep purple.		Viscaria splendens. —A dwarf free flowering edging plant with pink flowers. Each ...	1 6
Odoratissima. —Finest and largest of the pale blues.			
Parisiana. —Large flowers, white frilled blue.			
Perfection. —Light blue and blackish violet.			
Plumieri. —Bronze lilac and rosy purple.			
Prosper Laugier. —Deep velvety crimson.			
Queen of May. —Purplish lilac and rose.			
Thisbe. —Old gold and light purple.			
IRIS SIBIRICA. —A distinct free flowering type.			
Blue King. —Blue and orange. Available from December to March. Each	1 0		
KNIPHOFIA. (Named after Johann Kniphof.) (Syn. Tritoma.)—Red Hot Poker.			
ensifolia. —Golden yellow. Late autumn flowering	1 6		
goldelse. —Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring flowering	1 6		
gracilis. —Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring blooming ..	1 6		
medea. —Orange and scarlet ..	1 6		
nobilis. —Rich orange scarlet ..	1 6		
Pfitzeri. —Coral red flowers on stiff stems	1 6		
tubergini. —Chrome yellow, medium growth	1 6		
uvaria. —Orange and scarlet on tall stems	1 0		
uvaria grandiflora. —Bright scarlet mixed with yellow ..	1 6		
Hardy evergreen throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers.			
LIRIOPE. (Named after the nymph Liriope.)			
spicata. —Violet.			
Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds, 6d. each, 5/- doz.			
LITHOSPERMUM (From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed.)—			



**Mesembryanthemum
Chamberlainii.**

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. (From mesembria, mid-day; anthemon, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days.)—Pigs Face.

Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, some orange and some violet, and an upright habit of growth. Recommended. Each 0 6
Dozen 4 6

Pigs Face are very gay.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
conspicuum. — Another good variety bearing orange yellow flowers. Recommended. Each	0	9	PAEONY. (Named after Paeon, a physician, who first used it medicinally.)—Herbaceous Paeony.		
Dozen	7	6	officinalis.—Various colours of this splendid perennial. Available in June and July only. Although generally considered a cool climate plant this is well worth a trial in Sydney. Dozen, 28/-. Each	2	6
violacea.—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. Each	0	6	PHYSOSTEGIA. (From physa, a bladder; stegē, a covering; formation of the calyx.)—Dragon's Head. 3ft.		
Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions. White, pale pink, rose pink, yellow, red. Each 6d. Doz.	4	6	virginiana.—Lilaceous pink.		
MISCANTHUS. (From miskos, a stem; anthos, a flower; referring to the tall stems.)—			virginiana alba.—Pure white.		
sinensis. — Silvery variegated foliage with plumed flower heads. Each	1	6	Virginiana speciosa.—Pale pink. Hardy summer and autumn flowers with erect spikes somewhat like Salvia. Highly recommended. Each	1	0
MONARDA. (Named after M. Monardez, a physician of Seville.)—The Bergamot.			PLATYCODON. (From platys, broad; kodon, a bell; form of flower.)—Chinese Balloon flower. 3ft.		
violacea.—Purplish violet. Each	2	0	grandiflorum mariesii. — Large cup shaped deep blue flowers, borne on long stems.		
Cambridge scarlet. Deep scarlet. Each	2	0	grandiflora alba.—Lilac white. The buds before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and Autumn. Highly recommended. Each	1	6
Showy plants with dense heads of Salvia like flowers.			PLUMBAGO. (From plumbum, lead, or a disease of the eye so called, to which a species of Plumbago was applied.)—Leadwort.		
MOSCHOSMA (From moschos, musk, and osme, smell.) (Syn. Iboza.)—			Larpentae. — A herbaceous variety of Plumbago with intense cobalt blue flowers. Each	1	6
riparia. — A soft wooded shrubby plant from South Africa, producing in winter dense masses of feathery mauve blooms. If sheltered from heavy frosts it may be successfully planted in A.B.P.S. as far as our present records indicate. The plants grow about 4ft. high. Each	2	0	POLYGONATUM. (From poly, many; gonu, a joint; numerous joints of the stem.) Solomon's Seal. 1ft.		
NEPETA. (Named from Nepet, a town in Tuscany.)—Cat Mint.			vulgare.—White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. Best in partial shade. Each	1	0
Mussini.—Lavender flowers. Low growing border plants with silvery foliage and producing masses of small flowers. Recommended. Plants in pots. Each	1	6	POTENTILLA. (From potens, powerful; the supposed medicinal quality.—Cinquefoil.		
NERTERA. (From nerteros, lowly; in reference to the growth.)—Bead Plant.			nepalensis willmottiana. — Magenta rose flowers. Very free flowering. Each	2	0
depressa. — Profusely covered with yellow berries. Suitable for rock pockets in shady moist positions. In pots. Each	1	6	PYRETHRUM. (From pyr, fire; alluding to its acrid roots.)—Feverfew.		
OENOTHERA. (From Oinos, wine; therā, imbibing; because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.)			matricaria.—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists' work. In pots. Each	1	6
rosea, E.—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer. A.B.M.P.S. Dozen, 16/-. Each	1	6	RUDBECKIA. (Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist.)—Cone Flowers —2ft.		
			speciosa.—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and Autumn. Each	1	6

Physostegias are very popular.

- SALVIA** (From salvo, to save; Medicinal qualities.)—Sage.
angustifolia.—Perennial Salvia. Blue. 4ft.
Bethellii.—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long.
coccinea.—Scarlet.
farinacea.—Blue.
Grahami.—Purple blue.
Ianthina.—Purple.
patens.—Deep blue.
virgata nemerosa.—Violet blue. Plants in pots. Each 1 6
- SANTOLINA**. (From sanctus, holy; linum, flax; refers to fancied medicinal qualities.)—Lavender Cotton.
Chamaecyparissus. — Low shrubby plants with silvery leaves and double yellow flowers. Used principally for edgings and contrast. Each 1 6
- SCABIOSA**. (From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder.)—Pincushions.
columbaria. — Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Recommended. Each 2 0
- SEDUM**. (From sedere, to sit; they grow as if sitting on stones, rock walls, etc.)—Stonecrop.
 Sorts.—Hardy plants for rockeries, and dry, sunny positions. In pots. Each 1 0
- SEMPERVIVUM** (From sempervive, to live for ever.)
House Leek.—Various sorts. Rockery plants. In pots. Each 1 6
- SOLIDAGO**. (From solidare, to unite; supposed healing properties.)—
canadensis.—Golden Rod. In pots. Each 1 0
viguea nana.—Golden yellow 1 6
- STATICE**. (From statizo, to stop; the powerful medical astringency of some of the species.)—Sea Lavender.
arborescens.—Blue.
latifolia.—Blue.
- macrophylla*. — Large leaves. Blue.
Perezii.—Blue
 These flowers are everlasting, and keep for months when cut. Highly recommended. In pots. Each 2 0
- STOKESIA**. (Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist.) — Cornflower Aster. 1ft.
cyanea.—Bluish mauve.
 Large aster-like flowers in summer and autumn. In pots. Each 1 6
- THALICTRUM**. (From thallo, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots.) — Lavender Shower.
diptercarpum.—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. In pots. Each 1 0
- TRACHELIUM**. (From trachelos, the neck; supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.)—
coeruleum.—Heads of tiny blue flowers flowering most of the year. Each 1 6
- TULBAGIA**. (Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope.)—2ft.
violacea.—Narcissus like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a bouvardia. Summer 1 6
- VINCA**. (From vinculum, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots.)—
variegata.—Yellow and green leaves with blue flowers. Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade. Each 1 6
- VITTADINIA**. (From vitta, a riband, and aden, a gland.)
triloba.—Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries 1 0

The roses arrived in splendid condition and are doing very well indeed. I planted them on 3rd and 4th October.—Mrs. A.H., 96 Lahore Cantonment, Punjab, India.

No one interested in roses can afford to be without your catalogue which is an absolutely unique publication. The stand you are taking in making frank and truthful descriptions is a step in the right direction and should be copied by all growers of Horticultural subjects.—G.B., c/o Main Roads Commission, Albert Street, Brisbane, Q'land, 29/6/'29.

Carefully select according to climate.

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In my capacity as Inspector to the Queensland Government I may say I have opened many hundreds of packages of plants and never found any to exceed the care with which the plants were packed.—J.H., "Bam-barra," The Summit, Q'land, 26/5/'29.

Would you be good enough to forward me two more catalogues which I may state I find extremely useful and very reliable. I would like one for Mr. Russ, my practical demonstrator, and one as a library copy for the use of the students generally.—The Principal, Dept. of Agriculture, Science Branch, Flinders Street, Melbourne, 28/6/'29.

In its wrong climate any rose may be a failure.

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Australian Roses are attracting attention in Europe and America.

ROSES

1	RADIANCE	(H.T.)	J. COOK	1908	F.	4	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B. " Brisbane Zone. H. " Hobart Zone. M. " Melbourne Zone Mt. " Mountain Zone P. " Perth Zone. R. " Rockhampton. S. " Sydney Zone.
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. Per., Pernetiana. Hyb. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk, Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuraiana	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 37.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NEIGE.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy everywhere in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	
						Deciduous.	

This Slip may be torn out and used as a key to any page of descriptions in the Catalogue.

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

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